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Petroleum Supply Monthly



April 1983

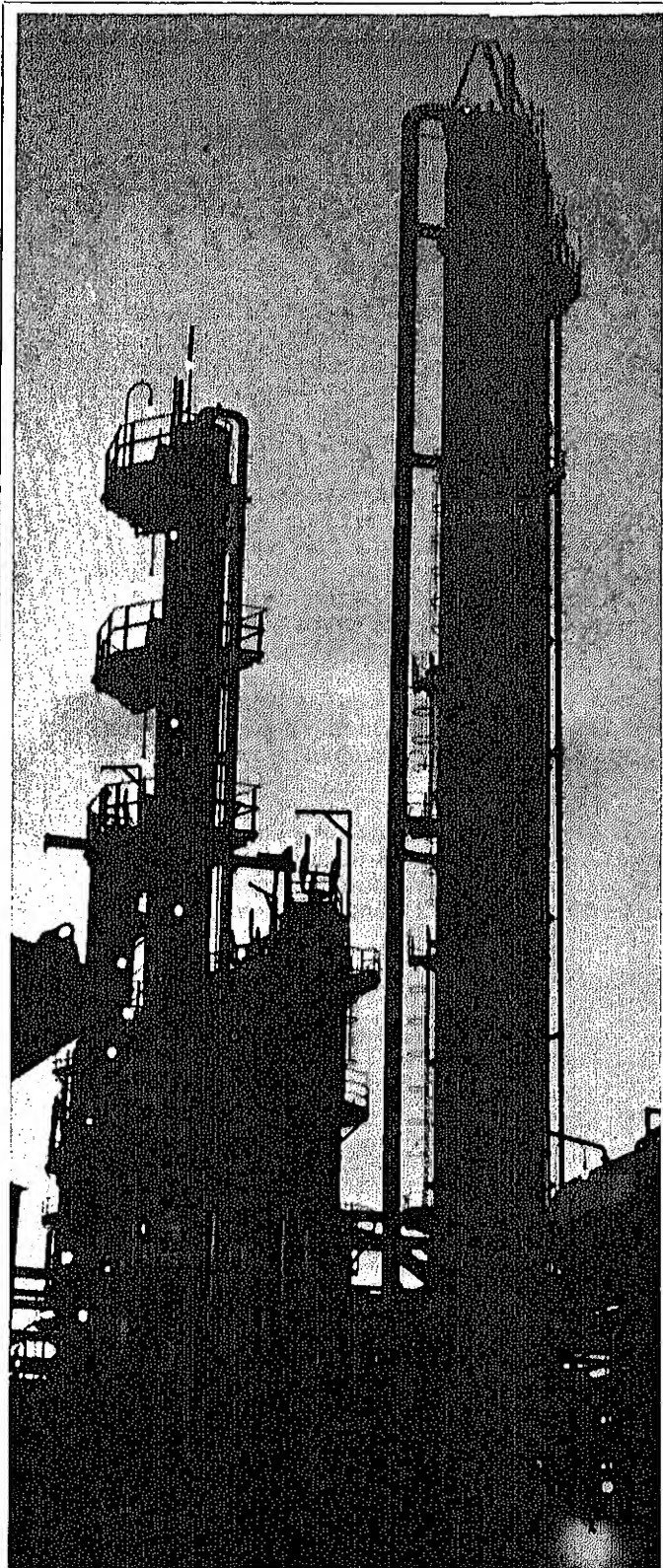
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Introduction

Changes in the Petroleum Supply Monthly

Beginning with the March 1983 issue, the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)* has been changed to incorporate revisions to the survey data collected for this report. These data collection forms, making up the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), were revised and consolidated in order to reduce respondent burden and to improve consistency among the various EIA data collection instruments.

The detailed tables have been simplified due to the reduction in product and geographic detail collected in the survey process. The following are the most significant changes to the tables:

- Gasohol has been eliminated as a line item from all tables. Gasohol is now included with finished leaded or unleaded gasoline.
- The production, stock level, and movements of distillate fuel oil are no longer reported in disaggregate as Distillate, less No. 4 Fuel Oil and No. 4 Fuel Oil. They are now combined under the single category, Distillate Fuel Oil.
- Table 20 (formerly Table 24), *Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products* no longer contains refinery district breakdowns for pipelines and bulk terminals.
- Table 18, *Refinery Receipts of Crude Oil* and Table 19, *Fuels Consumed at Refineries by PAD District* have been eliminated on a monthly basis and will be published on an annual basis in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
- Tables 25, 26, 28 and 29 (formerly 29 through 32) reflect the elimination of No. 4 fuel oil as a separate category and the breakdown of sulfur content for residual fuel oil has been reduced from five to three categories.
- The requirement to report crude oil burned on leases and pipelines as either distillate or residual fuel oil has been eliminated. The consumption of crude oil as a fuel is now reflected in Tables 1 through 10 in "product supplied" of crude oil. This also applies to the historical section.
- Alcohol has been eliminated as a line item and is included with the product category, other hydrocarbons.
- Road oil and asphalt have been combined into a single category.
- Table 27, *Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, by Sulfur Level*, has been added.
- Table 12, *Offshore Production of Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate) by State* and Table 13, *Production of Lease Condensate By State*, have been eliminated. The information previously contained in Table 12 can now be found in footnote 1 of Table 11.

In addition to the changes in the tables listed above, the Explanatory Notes and Glossary have been revised to reflect the consolidated Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Petroleum Focus



Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels Per Day)	March			Cumulative January Through March		
	1983	1982	% Change	1983	1982	% Change
Total Product Supplied	15.5	15.6	- 0.4	15.0	15.8	- 4.9
Motor Gasoline	6.7	6.6	0.6	6.2	6.2	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.7	2.9	- 6.1	2.8	3.2	- 12.5
Residual Fuel Oil	1.5	1.9	- 23.3	1.5	2.1	- 27.0
Crude Inputs to Refineries	10.9	11.3	- 3.0	10.9	11.4	- 4.4
Crude Oil and Natural Gas Liquids Production	10.3	10.2	0.9	10.3	10.2	0.7
Net Imports ¹	2.6	3.6	- 27.5	2.9	4.0	- 25.7
Net Crude Oil Imports ²	1.8	2.4	- 22.8	2.1	2.7	- 22.8
SPR Imports	0.2	0.2	- 6.5	0.2	0.2	14.0
Net Product Imports	0.6	1.0	- 42.0	0.7	1.1	- 39.1
Crude Oil Stock Withdrawal ²	0.41	0.17	—	- 0.04	0.03	—
Product Stock Withdrawal	1.79	1.05	—	1.27	1.15	—
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil ²	353	366	NM			
Motor Gasoline ³	229	248	NM			
Distillate Fuel Oil	121	128	NM			
Residual Fuel Oil	44	57	NM			
Total Product	698	787	NM			
SPR	312	249	NM			
Total	1,363	1,401	NM			

¹Gross imports of crude oil including Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) and petroleum products less exports of crude oil and petroleum products.

²Excluding SPR.

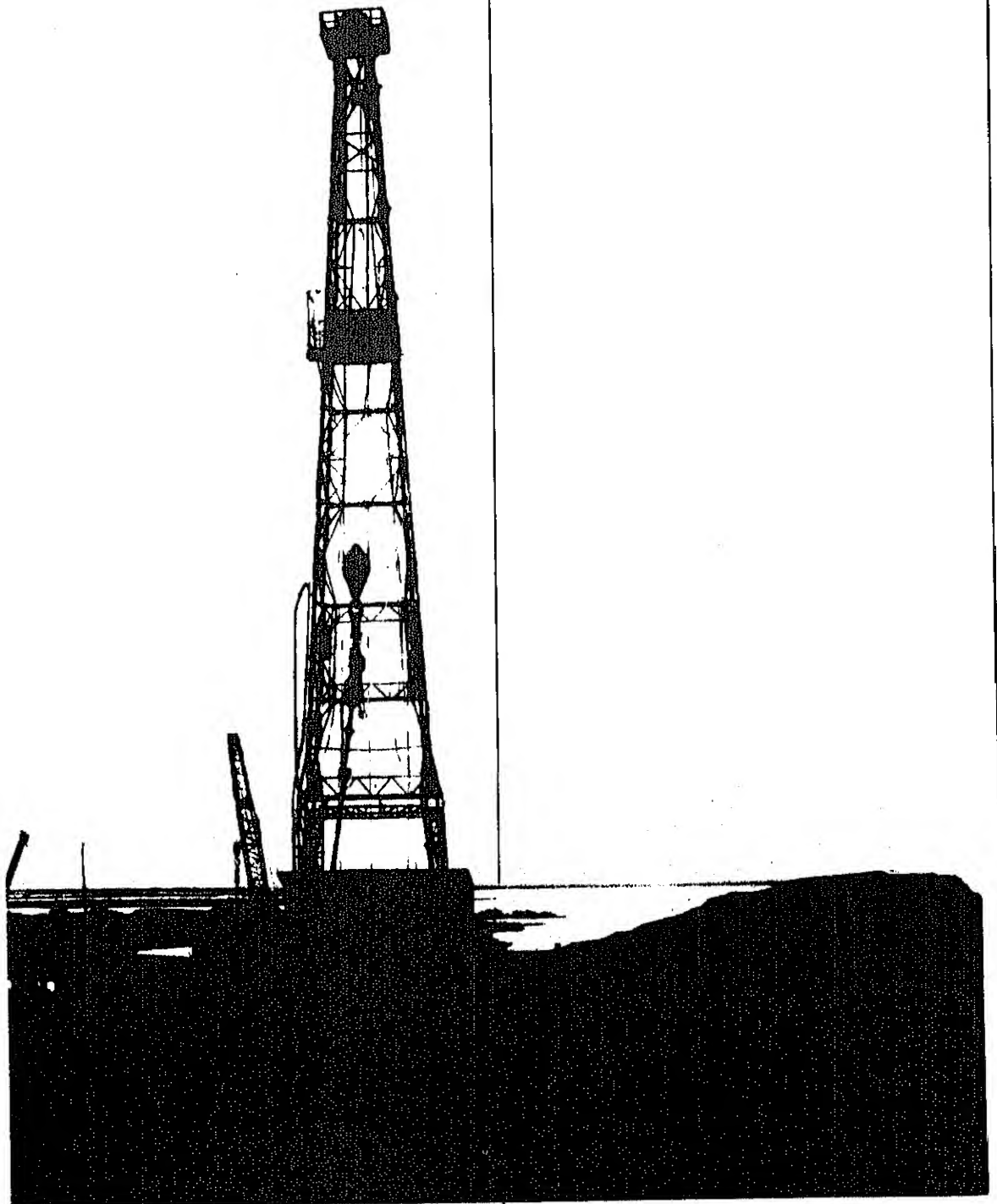
³Including blending components.

NM = Not meaningful due to new stock basis.

Note: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. March 1983 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for export and Natural Gas Liquids Production estimates which are February 1983 monthly values. Totals may not be equal to sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, April 1983.

Summary Statistics



Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal ²			Ending Stocks ³
		Total Domestic ⁴	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil ⁵	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil ⁵ and Petroleum Products
Thousand Barrels per Day								Millions of Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	10,975	9,208	1,738	11	-146	17,308	1,008
1974	AVERAGE	10,498	8,774	1,688	-62	-117	16,653	⁶ 1,074
1975	AVERAGE	10,045	8,375	1,633	-17	-145	16,322	1,133
1976	AVERAGE	9,774	8,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461	1,112
1977	AVERAGE	9,913	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	18,431	1,312
1978	AVERAGE	10,328	8,707	1,567	-78	172	18,847	1,278
1979	AVERAGE	10,179	8,552	1,594	-148	-25	18,513	1,341
1980	AVERAGE	10,214	8,597	1,573	-98	-42	17,056	⁶ 1,392
1981	January	10,231	8,540	1,652	50	1,159	18,430	1,388
	February	10,294	8,604	1,653	-278	250	16,989	1,389
	March	10,272	8,613	1,624	-632	224	15,907	1,401
	April	10,195	8,557	1,599	-595	148	15,350	1,415
	May	10,160	8,501	1,593	-391	-374	15,353	1,438
	June	10,287	8,629	1,594	-135	406	16,095	1,430
	July	10,098	8,500	1,548	-360	91	15,682	1,439
	August	10,243	8,583	1,614	397	-999	15,263	1,457
	September	10,281	8,604	1,612	-285	-341	15,655	1,476
	October	10,225	8,563	1,598	-760	477	15,822	1,485
	November	10,269	8,586	1,630	-325	-233	15,593	1,501
	December	10,220	8,585	1,590	-170	745	16,596	1,484
	AVERAGE	10,230	8,572	1,609	-290	130	16,058	
1982	January	10,257	8,669	1,548	-236	1,129	15,890	1,461
	February	10,261	8,690	1,524	-216	1,268	15,941	1,431
	March	10,212	8,597	1,570	-65	1,049	15,560	1,401
	April	10,296	8,652	1,588	107	1,594	16,048	1,350
	May	10,223	8,660	1,520	49	-34	14,845	1,349
	June	10,242	8,681	1,505	86	-515	14,931	1,362
	July	10,228	8,649	1,521	-155	-865	14,771	1,394
	August	10,301	8,701	1,543	-440	4	14,838	1,407
	September	10,306	8,733	1,513	252	-489	14,921	1,415
	October	10,283	8,676	1,540	-564	-55	14,820	1,434
	November	10,377	8,690	1,634	-357	-357	15,031	1,455
	December	10,348	8,660	1,638	143	703	15,508	⁶ 1,429
	AVERAGE	10,278	8,671	1,554	-117	280	15,253	
1983	January	10,356	8,634	1,668	-567	865	14,765	1,453
	February*	10,298	R 8,660	1,585	R -382	R 1,128	R 14,772	R 1,432
	March**	NA	8,677	NA	231	1,788	15,499	1,363
	AVERAGE	NA	8,657	NA	-235	1,265	15,004	

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Ending stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

⁵ Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁶ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-1,121, 1980-1,420 and 1982-1,462. Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981 and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available.

R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports			Exports				
		Total	Crude Oil ²	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products		Net ³ Imports
Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	AVERAGE	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025	
1974	AVERAGE	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892	
1975	AVERAGE	6,058	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846	
1976	AVERAGE	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090	
1977	AVERAGE	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565	
1978	AVERAGE	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002	
1979	AVERAGE	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984	
1980	AVERAGE	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365	
1981	January	6,827	4,932	1,895	558	339	219	6,270	
	February	6,772	4,873	1,899	569	198	371	6,203	
	March	6,028	4,521	1,507	586	210	376	5,442	
	April	5,668	4,338	1,330	570	198	372	5,098	
	May	5,775	4,287	1,489	595	312	283	5,180	
	June	5,435	4,061	1,375	420	123	297	5,015	
	July	5,816	4,296	1,521	571	257	314	5,245	
	August	5,767	4,179	1,588	644	204	440	5,123	
	September	6,365	4,740	1,624	519	194	325	5,845	
	October	5,959	4,380	1,579	738	226	512	5,221	
	November	5,741	4,046	1,695	701	278	423	5,041	
	December	5,843	4,137	1,706	656	189	467	5,187	
	AVERAGE		5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982	January	5,232	3,648	1,585	829	238	591	4,404	
	February	4,691	2,949	1,742	804	304	499	3,887	
	March	4,461	2,856	1,606	882	321	561	3,579	
	April	4,286	2,813	1,474	786	174	611	3,501	
	May	4,784	3,314	1,471	803	262	542	3,981	
	June	5,227	3,782	1,445	703	94	609	4,524	
	July	5,763	4,245	1,518	741	229	512	5,022	
	August	5,156	3,820	1,336	858	304	554	4,298	
	September	5,359	3,603	1,757	791	184	606	4,569	
	October	5,230	3,636	1,594	932	270	662	4,298	
	November	5,726	3,863	1,864	786	262	524	4,940	
	December	4,562	2,956	1,606	860	193	667	3,702	
	AVERAGE		5,041	3,461	1,581	815	222	579	4,226
1983	January	4,372	2,938	1,434	973	117	856	3,399	
	February*	R 3,691	R 2,268	R 1,423	865	262	603	2,825	
	March**	3,458	2,249	1,209	NA	NA	NA	NA	
AVERAGE		3,845	2,492	1,353	NA	NA	NA	NA	

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

³ Net Imports = Imports minus Exports.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply							
		Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal ²		Unac- accounted for Crude Oil
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ³	Other	SPR ³	Other	
Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	AVERAGE	9,208	198	3,244		3,244		11	3
1974	AVERAGE	8,774	193	3,477		3,477		-62	-25
1975	AVERAGE	8,375	191	4,105		4,105		-17	17
1976	AVERAGE	8,132	173	5,287		5,287		-39	77
1977	AVERAGE	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-20	-150	-6
1978	AVERAGE	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163	84	-57
1979	AVERAGE	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-67	-81	-11
1980	AVERAGE	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	-45	-52	34
1981	January	8,540	1,606	4,932	106	4,826	-151	201	113
	February	8,604	1,619	4,873	80	4,793	-127	-150	-41
	March	8,613	1,618	4,521	140	4,382	-155	-477	154
	April	8,557	1,608	4,338	272	4,066	-444	-151	51
	May	8,501	1,580	4,287	386	3,901	-513	122	286
	June	8,629	1,632	4,061	318	3,743	-434	299	49
	July	8,500	1,605	4,296	175	4,121	-324	-36	147
	August	8,583	1,602	4,179	257	3,922	-372	769	16
	September	8,604	1,607	4,740	435	4,305	-486	201	-295
	October	8,563	1,596	4,380	453	3,927	-501	-259	166
	November	8,586	1,614	4,046	271	3,774	-259	-66	279
	December	8,585	1,623	4,137	165	3,971	-252	82	52
	AVERAGE	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	-336	46	83
1982	January	8,669	1,712	3,648	170	3,478	-159	-77	-138
	February	8,690	1,715	2,949	159	2,790	-213	-3	199
	March	8,597	1,702	2,856	185	2,671	-235	170	278
	April	8,652	1,687	2,813	190	2,623	-233	341	56
	May	8,660	1,725	3,314	204	3,110	-176	225	105
	June	8,681	1,675	3,782	105	3,678	-105	191	110
	July	8,649	1,715	4,245	97	4,147	-97	-58	1
	August	8,701	1,699	3,820	208	3,611	-208	-233	140
	September	8,733	1,707	3,603	139	3,463	-143	395	-218
	October	8,676	1,677	3,636	216	3,420	-216	-348	324
	November	8,690	1,667	3,863	180	3,683	-179	-177	-141
	December	8,680	1,663	2,956	124	2,832	-125	267	2
	AVERAGE	8,671	1,695	3,461	165	3,296	-174	57	60
1983	January	8,634	1,698	2,938	219	2,720	-219	-348	238
	February*	R 8,660	1,725	R 2,268	R 197	R 2,071	R -197	R -185	423
	March**	8,677	1,726	2,249	173	2,076	-180	411	NA
	AVERAGE	8,657	1,716	2,492	196	2,296	-199	-36	NA
1 Includes lease condensate.									
2 A. 20000									

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply	Disposition				Ending Stocks ²		
		Crude Used Directly ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied ³	Total Crude Oil	SPR ⁴	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day					Millions of Barrels		
1973	AVERAGE	-19	13	12,431	2	NA	242		242
1974	AVERAGE	-15	13	12,133	3	NA	⁵ 265		⁵ 265
1975	AVERAGE	-17	13	12,442	6	NA	271		271
1976	AVERAGE	-18	15	13,416	8	NA	285		285
1977	AVERAGE	-14	16	14,602	50	NA	348	7	340
1978	AVERAGE	-14	16	14,739	158	NA	376	67	309
1979	AVERAGE	-13	16	14,648	235	NA	430	91	339
1980	AVERAGE	-13	15	13,481	287	NA	⁵ 466	108	⁵ 358
1981	January	-43	6	13,247	339	NA	486	112	374
	February	-55	3	12,902	198	NA	494	116	378
	March	-57	6	12,383	210	NA	514	121	393
	April	-59	3	12,091	198	NA	532	134	397
	May	-59	3	12,309	312	NA	544	150	394
	June	-58	7	12,415	123	NA	548	163	385
	July	-58	7	12,261	257	NA	559	173	386
	August	-58	5	12,908	204	NA	547	185	362
	September	-61	4	12,505	194	NA	555	199	356
	October	-63	3	12,057	226	NA	579	215	364
	November	-64	4	12,240	278	NA	589	223	366
	December	-63	4	12,349	189	NA	594	230	363
	AVERAGE	-58	5	12,470	228	NA			
1982	January	-63	3	11,638	238	NA	606	235	371
	February	-64	2	11,252	304	NA	612	241	371
	March	-63	5	11,277	321	NA	614	249	366
	April	-65	3	11,386	174	NA	611	256	355
	May	-62	3	11,801	262	NA	609	261	348
	June	-60	7	12,498	94	NA	607	264	343
	July	-60	3	12,447	229	NA	612	267	345
	August	-57	2	11,858	304	NA	625	274	352
	September	-56	3	12,126	184	NA	618	278	340
	October	-51	2	11,750	270	NA	635	285	351
	November	-51	1	11,741	262	NA	646	290	358
	December	-53	1	11,514	193	NA	⁵ 642	294	⁵ 348
	AVERAGE	-58	4	11,776	236	NA			
1983	January	NA	2	11,070	117	54	661	301	381
	February*	NA	3	R 10,635	262	69	672	306	366
	March**	NA	NA	10,944	NA	NA	665	312	353
	AVERAGE	NA	NA	10,891	NA	NA			

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Ending stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

³ Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is presented as product supplied for crude oil. Prior to January 1983 crude oil used directly was included with crude oil losses in this table and with product supplied for distillate and residual fuel oils.

⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁵ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years.

The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-265, 1980-483 (Total) and 375 (Other Primary), and 1982-644 (Total) and 350 (Other Primary). Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981 and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.2.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ¹	
		Total Production	Imports ²	Stock With-drawal ^{2 3}	Exports	Product Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline ⁴	Finished Motor Gasoline
						Total	Unleaded ⁵	Unleaded		
Thousand Barrels per Day								Percent of Total	Millions of Barrels	
1973	AVERAGE	6,535	134	9	4	6,674	NA	NA	209	
1974	AVERAGE	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	NA	NA	⁶ 218	
1975	AVERAGE	6,520	184	-28	2	6,675	NA	NA	235	
1976	AVERAGE	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	NA	NA	231	
1977	AVERAGE	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	
1978	AVERAGE	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	
1979	AVERAGE	6,852	181	2	(⁶)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	
1980	AVERAGE	6,506	140	-66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	⁶ 261	
1981	January	6,715	138	-421	(⁶)	6,431	3,141	48.8	276	227
	February	6,308	111	-118	1	6,301	3,095	49.1	284	230
	March	6,213	171	-81	(⁶)	6,303	3,097	49.1	285	232
	April	6,114	186	303	(⁶)	6,602	3,284	49.7	272	223
	May	6,122	150	344	1	6,615	3,115	47.1	259	213
	June	6,220	186	622	1	7,028	3,419	48.6	242	194
	July	6,405	151	268	(⁶)	6,823	3,424	50.2	228	186
	August	6,611	124	-95	3	6,637	3,344	50.4	233	189
	September	6,564	169	-70	2	6,662	3,338	50.1	237	191
	October	6,426	147	7	3	6,578	3,257	49.5	236	190
	November	6,564	148	-338	1	6,373	3,198	50.2	248	201
	December	6,586	197	-91	11	6,681	3,444	51.5	253	203
	AVERAGE	6,405	157	-28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5		
1982	January	6,181	114	-358	18	5,920	3,033	51.2	262	214
	February	5,917	133	28	8	6,070	3,145	51.8	262	213
	March	6,004	183	469	44	6,612	3,396	51.4	248	199
	April	6,104	177	641	33	6,890	3,494	50.7	223	180
	May	6,322	163	188	23	6,650	3,415	51.3	215	174
	June	6,767	195	-136	14	6,812	3,561	52.3	220	178
	July	6,788	200	-165	24	6,799	3,574	52.6	226	183
	August	6,447	284	-60	16	6,655	3,520	52.9	226	185
	September	6,530	215	-217	22	6,507	3,385	52.0	234	191
	October	6,253	177	-25	15	6,391	3,360	52.6	234	192
	November	6,273	206	91	11	6,559	3,448	52.6	230	189
	December	6,540	178	-164	7	6,548	3,486	53.2	⁶ 235	⁶ 194
	AVERAGE	6,347	186	24	20	6,537	3,403	52.1		
1983	January	6,020	148	-186	(⁶)	5,981	3,352	56.0	251	208
	February*	R 5,848	R 142	R 32	(⁶)	R 6,022	3,257	54.1	R 251	R 207
	March**	5,895	150	610	NA	6,650	NA	NA	229	189
	AVERAGE	5,923	147	156	NA	6,224	NA	NA		

¹ Ending stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

¹ Ending stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

² Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Includes motor gasoline blending components.

⁵ Includes gasohol.

⁶ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-225, 1980-263, 1982-244 (Total) and 203 (Finished). Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

(⁶) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.3.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Product Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
								Millions of Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,092	196
1974	AVERAGE	2,669	289	-9	2	2	2,948	⁴ 200
1975	AVERAGE	2,654	155	40	2	1	2,851	209
1976	AVERAGE	2,924	146	62	1	1	3,133	186
1977	AVERAGE	3,278	250	-176	1	1	3,352	250
1978	AVERAGE	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
1979	AVERAGE	3,153	193	-34	1	3	3,311	229
1980	AVERAGE	2,662	142	64	1	3	2,866	⁴ 205
1981	January	2,989	273	836	11	(⁵)	4,109	179
	February	2,809	325	246	11	17	3,373	173
	March	2,484	147	264	9	(⁵)	2,904	164
	April	2,418	116	-9	10	3	2,532	165
	May	2,454	179	-232	10	(⁵)	2,411	172
	June	2,501	225	-270	9	(⁵)	2,464	180
	July	2,395	179	-204	10	2	2,378	186
	August	2,656	174	-450	8	(⁵)	2,388	200
	September	2,610	129	-235	10	1	2,513	207
	October	2,485	119	197	9	5	2,803	201
	November	2,716	124	36	11	6	2,880	200
	December	2,856	95	277	11	26	3,212	192
	AVERAGE	2,613	173	38	10	5	2,829	
1982	January	2,615	96	780	10	90	3,410	166
	February	2,447	130	689	11	90	3,187	147
	March	2,294	48	612	10	84	2,881	128
	April	2,357	59	631	13	64	2,996	109
	May	2,618	74	-184	10	75	2,444	114
	June	2,731	100	-335	10	55	2,450	125
	July	2,734	124	-761	11	24	2,084	148
	August	2,526	79	-346	10	40	2,228	159
	September	2,658	59	-77	12	139	2,514	161
	October	2,837	97	-290	8	66	2,586	170
	November	2,863	141	-514	8	24	2,475	186
	December	2,655	109	226	10	143	2,856	⁴ 179
	AVERAGE	2,612	93	32	10	74	2,672	
1983	January	2,314	58	561	NA	173	2,760	168
	February*	R 2,136	R 58	R 742	NA	105	R 2,832	R 147
	March**	2,026	41	788	NA	NA	2,705	121
	AVERAGE	2,159	52	696	NA	NA	2,763	

¹ Ending Stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-224, 1980-205, and 1982-186. Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

(⁵) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Product Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
								Millions of Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	971	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	53
1974	AVERAGE	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	⁴ 60
1975	AVERAGE	1,235	1,223	2	15	15	2,462	74
1976	AVERAGE	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977	AVERAGE	1,754	1,359	-48	13	6	3,071	90
1978	AVERAGE	1,667	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	90
1979	AVERAGE	1,887	1,151	-15	12	9	2,826	96
1980	AVERAGE	1,580	939	10	12	33	2,508	⁴ 92
1981	January	1,612	1,015	302	32	65	2,896	82
	February	1,565	954	150	44	125	2,588	78
	March	1,424	699	100	48	145	2,126	75
	April	1,320	584	66	49	151	1,868	73
	May	1,223	741	-170	49	25	1,817	78
	June	1,232	540	291	49	76	2,037	69
	July	1,174	830	2	48	82	1,971	69
	August	1,231	819	-179	50	69	1,852	75
	September	1,292	841	-176	51	126	1,882	80
	October	1,238	786	8	54	202	1,884	80
	November	1,227	880	-49	53	203	1,909	81
	December	1,329	916	110	52	157	2,250	78
	AVERAGE	1,321	800	37	48	118	2,088	
1982	January	1,183	821	328	53	235	2,150	68
	February	1,136	928	358	53	213	2,261	58
	March	1,121	910	26	53	197	1,912	57
	April	1,162	762	124	52	234	1,867	54
	May	1,127	738	-175	52	191	1,551	59
	June	1,077	643	-49	50	217	1,504	61
	July	1,029	576	51	49	239	1,466	59
	August	1,007	519	200	47	235	1,538	53
	September	1,007	871	-302	44	148	1,472	62
	October	954	758	-56	43	234	1,466	64
	November	989	843	-95	43	182	1,597	66
	December	990	747	8	43	186	1,602	⁴ 66
	AVERAGE	1,065	758	33	48	209	1,695	
1983	January	935	691	243	NA	294	1,574	61
	February*	R 857	632	R 270	NA	191	R 1,568	R 53
	March**	834	651	191	NA	NA	1,466	44
	AVERAGE	876	659	233	NA	NA	1,535	

¹ Ending Stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-75, 1980-91, and 1982-68. Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
1974	AVERAGE	1,565	123	-38	220	25	1,406	³ 113
1975	AVERAGE	1,527	112	-35	246	26	1,333	125
1976	AVERAGE	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	116
1977	AVERAGE	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
1978	AVERAGE	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
1979	AVERAGE	1,556	217	70	236	15	1,592	111
1980	AVERAGE	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,469	³ 120
1981	January	1,617	306	363	352	21	1,913	117
	February	1,593	327	173	303	21	1,769	112
	March	1,551	260	-4	257	20	1,530	112
	April	1,586	214	-236	231	26	1,308	119
	May	1,587	189	-258	220	19	1,279	127
	June	1,567	206	-208	237	24	1,304	133
	July	1,507	213	-258	215	17	1,229	141
	August	1,592	195	-242	235	149	1,160	149
	September	1,622	199	-75	287	21	1,438	151
	October	1,593	287	72	320	76	1,556	149
	November	1,571	280	86	383	58	1,495	146
	December	1,468	255	379	428	50	1,624	135
	AVERAGE	1,571	244	-18	289	42	1,466	
1982	January	1,546	314	480	398	67	1,873	122
	February	1,476	291	310	327	51	1,699	114
	March	1,523	223	145	289	74	1,528	109
	April	1,566	188	107	257	77	1,527	106
	May	1,583	186	-61	235	43	1,431	108
	June	1,571	192	-109	262	106	1,286	111
	July	1,556	227	-5	253	37	1,487	111
	August	1,591	125	-44	254	61	1,357	112
	September	1,606	247	33	273	85	1,528	111
	October	1,582	194	92	306	81	1,481	109
	November	1,603	267	172	370	37	1,634	103
	December	1,626	258	270	395	56	1,702	³ 95
	AVERAGE	1,570	225	115	301	65	1,544	
1983	January	1,662	240	618	313	118	2,088	84
	February*	1,560	305	84	237	76	1,636	81
	AVERAGE	1,614	271	365	277	98	1,874	*

¹ Ending stocks for 1973 - 1980 are totals as of December 31.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-113, 1980-128, and 1982-103. Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

* See Explanatory Note 9.5.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	3,693	502	-9	750	166	3,270	208
1974	AVERAGE	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	⁴ 218
1975	AVERAGE	3,424	277	-2	537	160	3,002	219
1976	AVERAGE	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977	AVERAGE	3,912	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978	AVERAGE	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979	AVERAGE	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	238
1980	AVERAGE	3,956	210	-23	311	198	3,634	⁴ 247
1981	January	3,821	162	80	851	132	3,081	296
	February	3,723	182	-200	538	208	2,958	302
	March	3,722	230	-55	642	210	3,043	304
	April	3,711	230	24	733	192	3,040	303
	May	3,892	229	-58	594	238	3,231	305
	June	3,925	218	-29	656	197	3,261	306
	July	3,852	149	284	791	212	3,282	297
	August	3,876	276	-33	676	219	3,225	298
	September	3,718	285	215	883	176	3,159	291
	October	3,503	241	193	710	227	3,000	285
	November	3,579	262	33	784	154	2,935	284
	December	3,543	243	71	805	223	2,829	282
	AVERAGE	3,739	226	46	723	199	3,088	
1982	January	3,181	240	-102	602	180	2,536	284
	February	3,364	260	-116	646	138	2,724	287
	March	3,485	241	-204	734	161	2,627	294
	April	3,394	287	91	801	204	2,767	291
	May	3,296	309	198	823	210	2,769	285
	June	3,481	315	115	815	216	2,879	281
	July	3,578	391	15	862	187	2,935	281
	August	3,519	329	256	841	202	3,060	273
	September	3,442	365	74	767	213	2,901	271
	October	3,472	367	223	901	266	2,896	264
	November	3,464	406	-12	824	269	2,766	264
	December	3,285	314	363	886	275	2,801	⁴ 253
	AVERAGE	3,413	319	77	793	211	2,805	
1983	January	3,222	297	-371	570	271	2,307	271
	February*	3,270	287	-1	680	232	2,645	271
	AVERAGE	3,245	292	-195	622	252	2,467	

¹ Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate

*December 31.

Positive and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Numbers of new respondents were added to bulk

investigation during the previous years.

Stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage(new basis), 1981, and 1982-259. Stock withdrawals

new basis stock levels.

Independent rounding.

District of Columbia.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from OPEC Sources¹

	Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ²	Total OPEC	Total Arab OPEC ³
	Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973											
AVERAGE	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993	915
1974											
AVERAGE	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280	752
1975											
AVERAGE	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601	1,383
1976											
AVERAGE	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066	2,424
1977											
AVERAGE	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193	3,185
1978											
AVERAGE	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751	2,963
1979											
AVERAGE	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637	3,056
1980											
AVERAGE	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300	2,551
1981											
January	341	500	1,284	93	424	0	908	549	27	4,127	2,219
February	381	468	1,122	93	406	0	866	463	92	3,891	2,064
March	352	485	1,027	47	328	0	771	360	54	3,425	1,912
April	263	485	1,034	68	307	0	812	237	39	3,245	1,867
May	393	443	933	17	297	0	664	331	124	3,203	1,796
June	356	380	865	60	367	0	528	248	118	2,922	1,703
July	333	251	1,073	80	340	0	651	466	38	3,233	1,757
August	348	274	1,082	61	377	0	321	523	84	3,070	1,765
September	336	154	1,477	96	371	0	323	359	149	3,264	2,063
October	242	147	1,342	90	427	0	412	389	172	3,220	1,820
November	210	132	1,270	112	353	0	517	535	56	3,184	1,724
December	176	122	1,045	158	400	0	684	411	132	3,129	1,502
AVERAGE	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	620	406	90	3,323	1,848
1982											
January	254	161	877	87	273	0	662	376	128	2,818	1,378
February	139	92	692	79	236	0	579	347	102	2,267	1,044
March	91	37	555	155	200	0	503	399	91	2,032	860
April	85	0	479	122	215	0	427	411	79	1,818	707
May	179	0	601	116	236	0	211	414	54	1,811	897
June	93	0	593	94	215	72	537	361	110	2,075	799
July	122	0	644	123	327	69	910	349	95	2,640	927
August	170	0	489	133	272	27	542	288	134	2,057	807
September	162	0	432	57	191	21	479	514	52	1,907	859
October	249	7	494	61	227	108	291	496	96	2,029	810
November	247	13	489	47	283	34	480	539	115	2,246	795
December	141	0	237	12	265	88	447	399	73	1,661	407
AVERAGE	161	26	548	91	245	35	505	408	94	2,113	840
1983											
January	204	0	282	47	255	43	186	324	43	1,384	533
February	104	0	214	9	217	0	92	371	28	1,035	326
AVERAGE	157	0	250	29	237	23	141	345	36	1,218	435

¹ Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil processed in OPEC countries.

² Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

³ Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve Imports are Included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from Non-OPEC Sources¹

	Bahamas	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico ²	Virgin Islands ²	Other	Total
Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973										
AVERAGE	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	99	329	465	3,263
1974										
AVERAGE	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832
1975										
AVERAGE	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454
1976										
AVERAGE	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247
1977										
AVERAGE	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614
1978										
AVERAGE	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613
1979										
AVERAGE	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819
1980										
AVERAGE	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,609
1981										
January	39	543	401	198	150	233	89	494	552	2,701
February	84	546	437	227	163	271	46	481	626	2,881
March	74	472	488	227	93	263	45	370	571	2,603
April	68	412	418	198	139	402	40	365	380	2,423
May	122	365	522	213	105	368	58	344	474	2,573
June	51	353	538	196	124	397	67	262	525	2,513
July	77	382	384	212	178	553	50	206	541	2,583
August	69	378	489	255	123	592	68	184	539	2,698
September	111	423	708	163	169	528	72	265	661	3,100
October	63	449	669	161	121	351	60	303	562	2,739
November	63	547	628	168	108	253	76	294	421	2,557
December	70	501	587	148	125	280	73	367	563	2,714
AVERAGE	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,672
1982										
January	28	509	426	179	106	346	62	334	425	2,415
February	50	533	489	221	120	132	38	354	487	2,424
March	43	435	503	189	118	293	62	307	479	2,429
April	67	357	467	180	166	247	36	266	682	2,468
May	76	416	767	152	95	516	47	302	603	2,974
June	32	462	797	141	129	539	58	322	673	3,153
July	30	527	783	158	111	433	38	369	674	3,122
August	68	435	854	145	106	520	24	320	627	3,099
September	92	484	897	195	89	631	51	270	744	3,453
October	45	456	682	148	109	666	52	262	783	3,202
November	48	547	860	203	90	623	81	334	694	3,480
December	89	561	675	174	102	438	48	336	480	2,901
AVERAGE	56	477	684	173	112	451	50	315	613	2,928
1983										
January	68	536	849	218	73	315	40	299	588	2,988
February	92	592	722	179	81	193	50	192	554	2,655
AVERAGE	79	563	789	200	77	257	45	248	572	2,830

¹ Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² U.S. Possessions.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Sources

1. 1973 through 1976: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, *Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, Mineral Industry Surveys.
2. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*, (unleaded gasoline category).
3. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, Energy Data Reports.
4. January 1981 through December 1981: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
5. January 1982 through January 1983: Detailed statistics in appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6).
6. March 1983: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production) (See Explanatory Note 1.1).
7. January 1982 through March 1983: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3).

Detailed Statistics

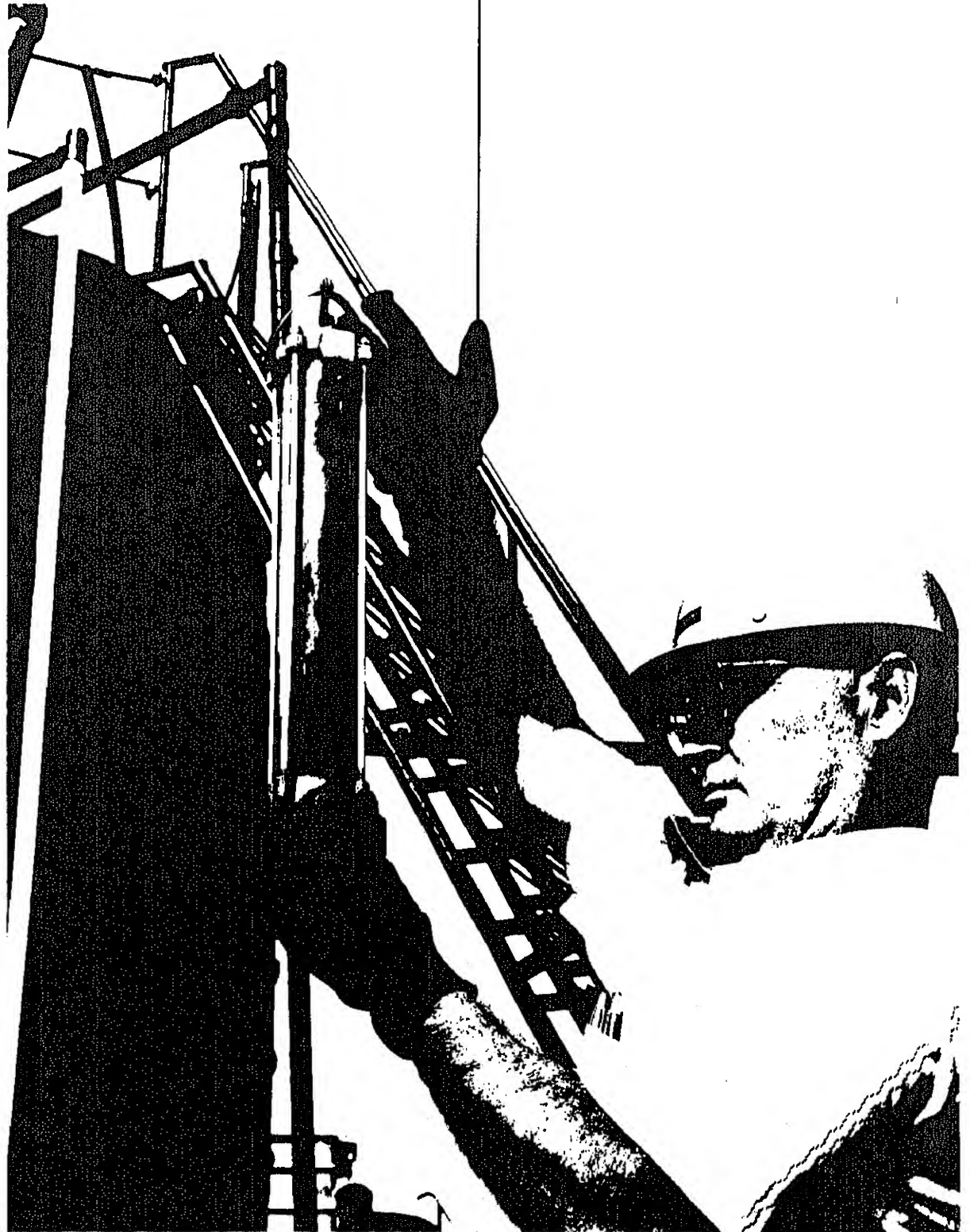


Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, February 1983

	Current Month		Year-to-date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 48,303	1,725	E 100,944	1,711
(2) Lower 48 States	E 194,178	6,935	E 409,197	6,936
(3) Total U.S.	E 242,481	8,660	E 510,141	8,646
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	57,975	2,071	142,279	2,412
(5) SPR Imports	5,518	197	12,293	208
(6) Exports	7,330	262	10,963	186
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	56,154	2,006	143,609	2,434
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-5,520	-197	-12,306	-209
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-5,170	-185	-15,976	-271
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-2,012	-72	-3,744	-63
(11) Unaccounted for ¹	11,837	423	19,208	326
(12) Total Other Sources	-865	-31	-12,819	-217
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	297,770	10,635	640,930	10,863
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
(14) Field Production	44,385	1,585	98,091	1,629
(15) Imports ²	240	9	725	12
(16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) ²	-1,118	-40	-1,512	-26
(17) Total NGPL Supply	43,507	1,554	97,304	1,615
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	816	29	-5,101	-86
(19) Imports	5,233	187	11,531	195
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	1,485	53	3,154	53
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ¹	13,480	481	28,271	479
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	1,941	69	3,613	61
(23) Total Other Liquids	22,955	820	41,468	703
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products ³	364,232	13,008	777,702	13,181
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products ³				
(25) Imports (Gross)	34,370	1,227	72,036	1,221
(26) Exports	16,892	603	43,441	736
(27) Imports (Net)	17,477	624	28,594	485
(28) Total New Supply of Products	381,709	13,632	806,296	13,666
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) ³	31,906	1,140	65,031	1,102
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	413,615	14,772	871,327	14,768
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	168,623	6,022	354,038	6,001
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	79,282	2,832	164,838	2,794
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	43,900	1,568	92,710	1,571
(34) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	45,811	1,636	110,547	1,874
(35) Other ⁴	74,058	2,645	145,581	2,487
(36) Crude Oil	1,941	69	3,613	61
(37) Total Product Supplied	413,615	14,772	871,327	14,768
(37) = (31) through (36)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(38) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	366,020	--	366,020	--
(39) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	306,133	--	306,133	--
(40) Unfinished Oils	108,313	--	108,313	--
(41) Gasoline Blending Components	44,610	--	44,610	--
(42) Natural Gasoline and Unfractionated Stream	12,980	--	12,980	--
(43) Finished Refined Products ³	593,825	--	593,825	--
(44) Total Stocks	1,431,881	--	1,431,881	--

¹ A balancing item.

² Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate only.

³ For products included see Explanatory Note 9.7.

⁴ Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids; and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases.

E = Estimated.

-- Not Applicable.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2, and 9.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply			Stock With- drawal (+) or Addi- tion (-)	Unac- counted For Crude Oil ¹	Disposition				
	Field Pro- duc- tion	Refinery Pro- duc- tion	Imports			Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)										
E 242,481	0	63,492	-10,690	11,837	71	297,770	7,338	1,941	672,153	
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs										
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	44,104	7,599	8,767	1,240	0	12,561	2,117	47,032	94,195	
Unfractionated Stream	7,511	0	0	-1,285	0	5,007	0	1,219	6,471	
Plant Condensate	-64	0	0	65	0	1	0	0	5,131	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	36,086	7,599	8,527	240	0	911	0	2	1,378	
Ethane	7,374	247	2,358	102	0	6,642	2,117	45,811	81,215	
Propane	12,544	7,239	587	-1,307	0	53	(s)	6,848	5,228	
Butane	5,961	164	1,566	4,408	0	118	1,499	24,139	41,982	
Butane-Propane Mixtures	192	-45	1,352	-100	0	4,679	618	2,080	12,891	
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	7,475	0	791	180	0	132	0	986	1,218	
Isobutane	2,540	-6	4,232	-801	0	0	0	10,906	12,845	
Other Liquids	1,485	0	0	-22	0	1,660	0	852	7,051	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,485	0	5,233	816	0	13,109	0	-5,575	152,923	
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	27	0	1,512	0	0	282	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	3,876	1,962	0	9,202	0	-3,364	108,313	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,356	-1,180	0	2,405	0	-2,229	43,787	
Finished Petroleum Products	281	329,321	25,843	29,548	0	0	14,775	370,218	512,610	
Finished Motor Gasoline	82	163,666	3,976	905	0	0	6	168,623	207,406	
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	49	73,609	2,028	1,739	0	0	6	77,419	104,473	
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	33	90,057	1,948	-834	0	0	0	91,204	102,933	
Finished Aviation Gasoline	31	496	209	81	0	0	0	817	2,517	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,169	0	428	0	0	0	6,597	7,186	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	22,017	227	749	0	0	0	22,770	33,296	
Kerosene	3	3,753	40	514	0	0	223	4,310	8,841	
Distillate Fuel Oil	3	59,814	1,612	20,784	0	0	(s)	2,931	79,282	
Residual Fuel Oil	0	23,985	17,691	7,573	0	0	5,348	43,900	53,122	
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	3,537	509	-94	0	0	99	3,853	2,123	
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	7,250	0	373	0	0	616	7,007	1,714	
Special Naphthas	24	1,399	456	175	0	0	248	1,806	3,109	
Lubricants	0	3,705	208	-79	0	0	374	3,460	14,084	
Waxes	0	438	22	-18	0	0	20	421	806	
Petroleum Coke	0	11,088	0	141	0	0	4,844	6,385	6,895	
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	5,923	117	-2,227	0	0	45	3,767	22,134	
Still Gas	0	14,150	0	0	0	0	0	14,150	0	
Miscellaneous Products	138	1,931	776	243	0	0	19	3,069	1,967	
Total	288,351	336,920	103,335	20,914	11,837	71	323,440	24,230	413,616	1,431,881
¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.										
(s) Less than 500 Barrels										

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) Less than 500 Barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition Statistics of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)										
E 510,141	0	0	154,572	-28,282	19,206	131	640,930	10,963	3,613	672,153
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs										
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	95,474	16,081	16,683	19,991	0	0	28,693	5,780	113,756	94,195
Unfractionated Stream	13,836	0	235	-484	0	0	10,383	0	3,204	6,471
Plant Condensate	1,174	0	0	-1,092	0	0	82	0	0	5,131
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,349	0	490	64	0	0	1,898	0	5	1,378
Ethane	79,115	16,081	15,959	21,503	0	0	16,330	5,780	110,547	81,215
Propane	15,713	460	2,696	743	0	0	104	(9)	19,508	5,228
Butane	28,430	15,375	3,651	16,255	0	0	238	3,578	59,895	41,982
Butane-Propane Mixtures	12,387	307	3,750	3,791	0	0	9,309	2,203	8,724	12,891
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	334	-66	1,630	907	0	0	371	0	2,434	1,218
Isobutane	16,706	0	4,232	-1,563	0	0	0	0	19,375	12,845
	5,545	5	0	1,370	0	0	6,308	0	612	7,051
Other Liquids										
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	3,154	0	11,531	-5,101	0	0	24,350	0	-14,766	152,923
Unfinished Oils	3,154	0	0	29	0	0	3,183	0	0	282
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	9,795	-3,036	0	0	15,257	0	-8,498	108,313
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,736	-2,045	0	0	5,279	0	-5,588	43,787
	0	0	0	-49	0	0	631	0	-680	541
Finished Petroleum Products										
Finished Motor Gasoline	617	706,163	56,077	43,528	0	0	0	37,661	768,724	512,610
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	153	350,205	8,569	-4,869	0	0	0	20	354,038	207,406
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	108	156,638	4,527	-2,318	0	0	0	20	158,935	104,473
Finished Aviation Gasoline	45	193,567	4,042	-2,551	0	0	0	0	195,103	102,933
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	63	1,138	209	-203	0	0	0	0	1,207	2,517
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	12,297	0	3	0	0	0	(9)	12,300	7,186
Kerosene	0	47,057	1,058	-1,295	0	0	0	495	46,325	33,296
Distillate Fuel Oil	7	7,893	74	1,951	0	0	0	(9)	9,924	8,841
Residual Fuel Oil	5	131,538	3,418	38,169	0	0	0	8,292	164,838	147,410
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	52,975	39,101	15,107	0	0	0	14,473	92,710	53,122
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	6,809	773	-156	0	0	0	164	7,262	2,123
Special Naphthas	0	14,568	0	466	0	0	0	853	14,181	1,714
Lubricants	71	2,776	1,026	365	0	0	0	290	3,948	3,109
Waxes	0	7,929	496	-903	0	0	0	793	6,729	14,084
Petroleum Coke	0	837	81	-20	0	0	0	41	857	806
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	23,728	0	-174	0	0	0	12,075	11,479	6,895
Still Gas	0	12,288	133	-4,865	0	0	0	106	7,450	22,134
Miscellaneous Products	0	30,093	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,093	0
	318	4,032	1,140	-48	0	0	0	57	5,385	1,967
Total	609,386	722,244	238,863	30,136	19,206	131	693,973	54,404	871,327	1,431,881

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(9) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1983
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,660	0	2,268	-382	423	3	10,635	262	69
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,575	271	313	44	0	0	449	76	1,680
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	268	0	0	-46	0	0	179	0	44
Unfractionated Stream	-2	0	0	2	0	0	(s)	0	(s)
Plant Condensate	20	0	9	4	0	0	33	0	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,289	271	305	84	0	0	237	76	1,636
Ethane	263	9	21	-47	0	0	2	(s)	245
Propane	448	259	56	157	0	0	4	54	862
Butane	213	6	48	-4	0	0	167	22	74
Butane-Propane Mixtures	7	-2	28	6	0	0	5	0	35
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	267	0	151	-29	0	0	0	0	389
Isobutane	91	(s)	0	-1	0	0	59	0	30
Other Liquids	53	0	187	29	0	0	468	0	-199
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	53	0	0	1	0	0	54	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	138	70	0	0	329	0	-120
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	48	-42	0	0	86	0	-80
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	1
Finished Petroleum Products	10	11,761	923	1,055	0	0	0	528	13,222
Finished Motor Gasoline	3	5,845	142	32	0	0	0	(s)	6,022
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2	2,629	72	62	0	0	0	(s)	2,765
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1	3,216	70	-30	0	0	0	0	3,257
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	18	7	3	0	0	0	0	29
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	220	0	15	0	0	0	0	236
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	786	8	27	0	0	0	0	813
Kerosene	(s)	134	1	18	0	0	0	(s)	154
Distillate Fuel Oil	(s)	2,136	58	742	0	0	0	105	2,832
Residual Fuel Oil	0	857	632	270	0	0	0	191	1,568
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	126	18	-3	0	0	0	4	138
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	259	0	13	0	0	0	22	250
Special Naphthas	1	50	16	6	0	0	0	9	64
Lubricants	0	132	7	-3	0	0	0	13	124
Waxes	0	16	1	-1	0	0	0	1	15
Petroleum Coke	0	396	0	5	0	0	0	173	228
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	212	4	-80	0	0	0	2	135
Still Gas	0	505	0	0	0	0	0	0	505
Miscellaneous Products	5	69	28	9	0	0	0	1	110
Total	10,298	12,033	3,691	747	423	3	11,551	865	14,772

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil in finished petroleum products.

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) Less than 500 Barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1983
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition			
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,646	0	2,620	-479	326	2	10,863	186	61
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,618	273	283	339	0	0	486	98	1,928
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	235	0	4	-8	0	0	176	0	54
Unfractionated Stream	20	0	0	-19	0	0	1	0	(s)
Plant Condensate	23	0	8	1	0	0	32	0	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,341	273	270	364	0	0	277	98	1,874
Ethane	266	8	46	13	0	0	2	(s)	331
Propane	482	261	62	276	0	0	4	61	1,015
Butane	210	5	64	64	0	0	158	37	148
Butane-Propane Mixtures	6	-1	28	15	0	0	6	0	41
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	283	0	72	-26	0	0	0	0	328
Isobutane	94	(s)	0	23	0	0	107	0	10
Other Liquids	53	0	195	-86	0	0	413	0	-250
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	53	0	0	(s)	0	0	54	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	166	-51	0	0	259	0	-144
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	29	-35	0	0	89	0	-95
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-1	0	0	11	0	-12
Finished Petroleum Products	10	11,969	950	738	0	0	0	638	13,029
Finished Motor Gasoline	3	5,936	145	-83	0	0	0	(s)	6,001
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2	2,655	77	-39	0	0	0	(s)	2,694
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1	3,281	69	-43	0	0	0	0	3,307
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	19	4	-3	0	0	0	0	20
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	208	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	208
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	798	18	-22	0	0	0	8	785
Kerosene	(s)	134	1	33	0	0	0	(s)	168
Distillate Fuel Oil	(s)	2,229	58	647	0	0	0	141	2,794
Residual Fuel Oil	0	898	663	256	0	0	0	245	1,571
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	115	13	-3	0	0	0	3	123
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	247	0	8	0	0	0	14	240
Special Naphthas	1	47	17	6	0	0	0	5	67
Lubricants	0	134	8	-15	0	0	0	13	114
Waxes	0	14	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	15
Petroleum Coke	0	402	0	-3	0	0	0	205	195
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	208	2	-82	0	0	0	2	126
Still Gas	0	510	0	0	0	0	0	0	510
Miscellaneous Products	5	68	19	-1	0	0	0	1	91
Total	10,329	12,241	4,049	511	326	2	11,762	922	14,768

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District 1, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 2,330	0	20,460	294	436	3,569	0	27,089	0	0	17,240
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	870	1,224	237	311	0	2,721	0	117	217	5,029	5,238
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	648	1,224	144	299	0	2,721	0	98	217	4,721	5,209
Other Products ²	222	0	93	12	0	0	0	19	0	308	29
Other Liquids	81	0	2,273	-524	0	1,481	0	3,577	0	-266	18,284
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	81	0	0	21	0	0	0	102	0	0	52
Unfinished Oils	0	0	1,921	-276	0	1,431	0	3,565	0	-489	13,033
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	352	-269	0	50	0	-90	0	223	5,199
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	63	31,226	20,698	25,754	0	65,252	0	0	1,864	141,129	166,017
Finished Motor Gasoline	63	15,602	2,645	4,194	0	35,019	0	0	0	57,522	60,811
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	39	6,002	983	3,072	0	14,081	0	0	0	24,175	29,768
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	24	9,600	1,662	1,122	0	20,938	0	0	0	33,346	31,043
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	-1	209	-49	0	140	0	0	0	299	496
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	347	0	190	0	429	0	0	0	0	847
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	607	227	773	0	8,101	0	0	0	966	8,898
Kerosene	0	467	40	-18	0	1,051	0	0	0	0	9,708
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	6,381	1,055	15,849	0	15,493	0	0	0	1,540	3,975
Residual Fuel Oil	0	3,536	16,214	4,795	0	3,421	0	0	618	38,160	55,269
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petrochem.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	434	27,532	25,074
Feedstock	0	299	6	94	0	27	0	0	0	380	49
Special Naphthas	0	24	83	20	0	327	0	0	0	223	863
Lubricants	0	404	107	36	0	467	0	0	0	912	3,560
Waxes	0	75	5	2	0	6	0	0	0	82	182
Petroleum Coke	0	1,026	0	-15	0	0	0	0	0	372	639
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	611	105	-337	0	116	0	0	0	41	869
Still Gas	0	1,517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,748
Miscellaneous Products	0	331	1	220	0	655	0	0	0	1,517	0
Total	3,344	32,450	43,668	25,835	436	73,023	0	30,783	2,082	145,892	206,779

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

² Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition						
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 28,913	0	8,554	-5,798	40,383	-242	0	71,810	0	0	83,980
Natural Gas Liquids and LFGs	8,599	2,189	6,709	-620	0	2,563	0	4,234	10	15,196	30,951
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,900	2,189	6,709	-142	0	1,844	0	2,839	10	16,651	27,519
Other Products ²	-301	0	0	-478	0	719	0	1,395	0	-1,455	3,432
Other Liquids	324	0	360	-925	0	1,072	0	1,054	0	-223	27,168
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	324	0	0	-11	0	0	0	313	0	0	113
Unfinished Oils	0	0	130	451	0	114	0	560	0	135	16,422
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	230	-1,316	0	958	0	214	0	-342	10,461
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-49	0	0	0	-33	0	-16	172
Finished Petroleum Products	9	78,698	1,029	853	0	9,753	0	0	101	90,241	144,958
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	46,648	244	-644	0	7,481	0	0	0	53,729	66,784
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	22,580	233	100	0	3,716	0	0	0	26,629	34,952
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	24,068	11	-744	0	3,765	0	0	0	27,100	31,832
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	181	0	-40	0	36	0	0	0	177	675
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	913	0	43	0	117	0	0	0	1,073	1,678
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,505	0	693	0	522	0	0	0	4,720	7,132
Kerosene	0	429	0	257	0	142	0	0	0	828	2,509
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	14,374	405	834	0	1,843	0	0	(s)	17,456	46,371
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,740	253	486	0	-555	0	0	0	2,924	4,503
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	461	43	10	0	-8	0	0	20	486	299
Special Naphthas	0	413	63	13	0	64	0	0	4	549	598
Lubricants	0	727	6	231	0	109	0	0	12	1,061	2,438
Waxes	0	30	3	13	0	0	0	0	(s)	45	74
Petroleum Coke	0	2,926	0	110	0	0	0	0	62	2,974	1,970
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,019	3	-1,137	0	115	0	0	1	999	9,709
Still Gas	0	3,194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,194	0
Miscellaneous Products	9	138	8	-16	0	-113	0	0	1	25	218
Total	37,845	80,887	16,651	-6,490	40,383	13,146	0	77,098	111	105,214	287,057

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

² Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 115,909	0	26,681	-3,731	-24,734	16,258	47	132,328	0	8	488,544
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	31,622	2,926	858	1,196	0	-4,636	0	6,695	1,772	23,500	55,244
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	25,132	2,926	858	1,931	0	-4,714	0	2,664	1,772	21,698	46,460
Other Products ²	6,490	0	0	-735	0	78	0	4,031	0	1,802	8,784
Other Liquids	701	0	2,565	2,987	0	-2,553	0	8,512	0	-4,812	65,637
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	701	0	0	16	0	0	0	717	0	0	112
Unfinished Oils	0	0	1,816	2,615	0	-1,545	0	5,241	0	-2,355	48,675
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	748	270	0	-1,008	0	2,501	0	-2,491	16,530
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	86	0	0	0	53	0	33	320
Finished Petroleum Products	191	148,762	2,115	3,006	0	-78,881	0	0	6,297	68,896	125,192
Finished Motor Gasoline	4	69,504	(9)	-1,916	0	-44,217	0	0	(9)	23,375	50,068
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	4	29,738	(9)	-566	0	-18,757	0	0	(9)	10,419	24,504
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	39,766	0	-1,350	0	-25,460	0	0	0	12,956	25,564
Finished Aviation Gasoline	31	179	0	81	0	-194	0	0	0	97	686
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,101	0	196	0	-687	0	0	0	2,610	2,474
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	11,219	0	-762	0	-9,477	0	0	0	980	10,142
Kerosene	3	2,456	0	455	0	-1,193	0	0	0	1,721	1,934
Distillate Fuel Oil	3	26,939	5	2,784	0	-17,680	0	0	97	11,954	28,935
Residual Fuel Oil	0	9,382	541	2,339	0	-3,720	0	0	2,800	5,742	13,981
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	9,483	437	77	0	-19	0	0	646	9,332	2,989
Special Naphthas	24	861	291	156	0	-391	0	0	11	930	1,409
Lubricants	0	2,281	72	-214	0	-519	0	0	212	1,407	6,584
Waxes	0	270	9	-29	0	-6	0	0	11	234	485
Petroleum Coke	0	3,970	0	27	0	0	0	0	2,515	1,482	722
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	1,944	0	-221	0	-231	0	0	(9)	1,492	3,697
Still Gas	0	5,866	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,866	0
Miscellaneous Products	126	1,307	759	33	0	-547	0	0	4	1,674	1,086
Total	148,423	151,688	34,219	3,458	-24,734	-69,812	47	147,535	8,068	87,592	714,617

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.² Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(9) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 15,462	0	833	-1,969	-4,254	0	0	10,072	0	0	17,053
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,099	121	569	-64	0	-648	0	405	(s)	1,671	1,203
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	850	121	421	-28	0	149	0	278	(s)	1,235	584
Other Products ²	1,249	0	147	-36	0	-797	0	127	0	436	619
Other Liquids	39	0	0	-13	0	0	0	-305	0	331	5,626
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	-324	0	387	2,601
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-76	0	0	0	-20	0	-56	3,025
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	18	10,241	7	-76	0	257	0	0	2	10,445	15,107
Finished Motor Gasoline	15	5,496	0	23	0	-13	0	0	0	5,521	6,443
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	6	3,425	0	76	0	-137	0	0	0	3,370	4,140
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	9	2,071	0	-53	0	124	0	0	0	2,151	2,303
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	17	0	-9	0	18	0	0	0	26	66
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	343	0	49	0	-127	0	0	0	265	332
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	506	0	-27	0	644	0	0	0	1,123	709
Kerosene	0	30	0	-9	0	0	0	0	0	21	47
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	2,535	0	100	0	-265	0	0	0	2,370	3,991
Residual Fuel Oil	0	193	6	97	0	0	0	0	0	296	445
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0
Special Naphthas	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	7
Lubricants	0	9	(s)	14	0	0	0	0	1	23	79
Waxes	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	8
Petroleum Coke	0	232	0	-4	0	0	0	0	0	228	817
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	478	0	-312	0	0	0	0	1	165	2,162
Still Gas	0	385	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	385	0
Miscellaneous Products	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1
Total	17,618	10,362	1,408	-2,122	-4,254	-391	0	10,172	2	12,448	38,989

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

² Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(5) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				Ending Stocks		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs		Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 79,867	0	4,965	514	5	-19,585	24	56,471	7,338	1,930	85,336
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	914	1,139	394	417	0	0	0	1,110	118	1,636	1,559
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	556	1,139	394	298	0	0	0	763	118	1,506	1,443
Other Products ²	358	0	0	119	0	0	0	347	0	130	116
Other Liquids	340	0	35	-709	0	0	0	271	0	-605	36,208
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	340	0	0	1	0	0	0	341	0	0	5
Unfinished Oils	0	0	9	-891	0	0	0	160	0	-1,042	27,582
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	26	211	0	0	0	-200	0	437	8,572
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-30	0	0	0	-30	0	0	49
Finished Petroleum Products	0	60,394	1,994	11	0	3,619	0	0	6,511	59,507	61,336
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	26,416	1,087	-752	0	1,730	0	0	0	28,476	23,300
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	11,864	812	-943	0	1,097	0	0	5	12,826	11,109
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	14,552	275	191	0	633	0	0	0	15,651	12,191
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	120	0	98	0	0	0	0	0	218	594
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,465	0	-50	0	268	0	0	0	1,683	1,855
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,180	0	72	0	210	0	0	0	6,239	6,415
Kerosene	0	371	1	-171	0	0	0	0	223	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	9,585	147	1,217	0	609	0	0	(9)	200	376
Residual Fuel Oil	0	8,134	676	-144	0	854	0	0	2,216	9,342	12,844
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	544	22	98	0	0	0	0	2,114	7,406	9,119
Special Naphthas	0	99	18	-16	0	0	0	0	2	662	500
Lubricants	0	284	22	-146	0	0	0	0	2	100	232
Waxes	0	54	5	-4	0	-57	0	0	46	57	1,423
Petroleum Coke	0	2,934	0	23	0	0	0	0	4	51	57
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	871	8	-220	0	0	0	0	1,895	1,062	2,517
Still Gas	0	3,188	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	656	1,818
Miscellaneous Products	0	149	8	6	0	5	0	0	0	3,188	0
Total	81,121	61,533	7,388	233	5	-15,966	24	57,852	13,967	62,468	184,439

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil in a refinery.

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

2 Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(9) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Current Available Month,¹ December 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

PAD District and State	Production	
	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I		
Florida	2,046	66
New York	E 71	2
Pennsylvania	E 317	10
Virginia	0	0
West Virginia	E 295	10
Adjustment 2	-22	-1
Total PAD District I	E 2,707	87
PAD District II		
Illinois	2,416	78
Indiana	E 401	13
Kansas	5,815	188
Kentucky	E 556	18
Michigan	2,415	78
Missouri	E 19	1
Nebraska	559	18
North Dakota	4,379	141
Ohio	E 1,151	37
Oklahoma	13,242	427
South Dakota	91	3
Tennessee	101	3
Adjustment 2	909	29
Total PAD District II	E 32,054	1,034
PAD District III		
Alabama	1,742	56
Arkansas	E 1,601	52
Louisiana	37,314	1,204
Gulf Coast	2,889	93
Rest Of State	40,203	1,297
Total Louisiana	2,651	86
Mississippi	566	18
New Mexico	4,730	153
Northwestern	5,236	171
Southeastern		
Total New Mexico	2,098	68
Texas	3,428	111
TRRC District 01	11,477	370
TRRC District 02	2,388	77
TRRC District 03	716	23
TRRC District 04	4,436	143
TRRC District 05, excluding East Texas	2,811	91
TRRC District 07B	2,922	94
TRRC District 07C	19,401	626
TRRC District 08	19,589	632
TRRC District 08A	3,202	103
TRRC District 09	1,845	60
TRRC District 10	3,532	114
East Texas	77,845	2,511
Total Texas	701	23
Adjustment 2		
Total PAD District III	E 130,039	4,195

—Continued

PAD District and State	Production	
	Total	Daily Average
PAD District IV		
Colorado	E 2,387	77
Montana	2,562	83
Utah	E 2,014	65
Wyoming	E 10,192	328
Adjustment 2	318	10
Total PAD District IV	E 17,473	564
PAD District V		
Alaska		
South Alaska	2,273	73
North Slope	49,875	1,609
Adjustment for Alaska ²	- 610	- 20
Total Alaska	51,538	1,663
Arizona	25	1
California		
Central Coastal	6,467	209
East Central	20,646	666
North	17	1
South	6,776	219
Total California	33,906	1,094
Nevada	65	2
Adjustment for Arizona, California, and Nevada ²	653	21
Total PAD District V	86,187	2,780
United States Total	E 268,460	8,660

¹ Includes the following offshore production (thousands of barrels):

Alaska: 2,004;
California: Federal- 2,490, State- 3,363;
Louisiana: Federal- 24,759, State- 2,049;
Texas: Federal- 1,743, State- 136;
U.S. Total- 36,544.

² These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PADD level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PADD level figures published in a previous issue. Final data at the State, PAD District and national levels will be published without adjustments in the Petroleum Supply Annual.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
E = Estimated

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ February 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Natural Gas Liquids	431	439	870	2	1,812	391	6,394	8,599	17,748	2,689	7,291	746	3,148	31,622	2,089	914
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	43	29	72	0	58	66	1,188	1,312	1,889	2,138	1,163	108	175	5,473	314	340
Unfractionated Stream	31	119	150	2	655	73	-2,463	-1,733	8,944	-11,003	370	207	2,082	600	901	18
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	60	23	37	120	223	187	25	-22	4	417	34	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	357	291	648	0	1,039	229	7,632	8,900	6,692	11,367	5,733	453	887	25,132	850	556
Ethane	74	152	226	0	429	0	990	1,419	750	2,719	2,110	37	86	5,702	27	0
Propane	174	94	268	0	445	143	2,606	3,194	2,370	3,464	1,859	142	376	8,211	541	330
Butane	93	29	122	0	80	77	1,054	1,211	1,309	1,728	775	156	204	4,172	276	180
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	70	40	33	0	12	0	85	0	37
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	36	0	2,566	2,602	1,885	2,459	378	106	151	4,873	0	7,475
Isobutane	16	16	32	0	49	9	346	404	338	964	611	11	70	2,089	6	9
Finished Petroleum Products	63	0	63	0	2	0	7	9	166	4	7	11	3	191	18	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	63	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	15	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	39	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	6	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	24	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	24	0	24
Total Production	494	439	933	2	1,814	391	6,401	8,608	17,914	2,693	7,298	757	3,151	31,813	2,117	914
																44,385

¹ Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 1983
(Thousands of Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD			United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.		Dist. IV West Coast
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	25,239	1,850	27,089	1,265	45,930	6,512	18,103	71,810	12,871	72,718	39,829	4,715	2,195	132,328	10,072	56,471	297,770
Natural Gas Liquids																	
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	19	0	19	0	311	108	863	1,282	900	1,776	479	62	66	3,283	76	347	5,007
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	102	0	11	113	32	514	6	194	1	747	51	0	911
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	89	9	98	114	1,757	230	738	2,839	455	958	1,113	80	58	2,664	278	763	6,642
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	40	0	0	53	0	0	53
Propane	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	54	0	0	56	0	0	56	7	1	118
Butane	59	0	59	53	1,382	179	374	1,988	198	769	911	2	15	1,895	200	537	4,679
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	56	2	0	22	82	50	0	132
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	30	9	39	61	321	51	364	797	255	120	104	78	21	578	21	225	1,660
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	102	0	102	0	298	0	15	313	0	487	230	0	0	717	39	341	1,512
Unfinished Oil (net)	3,481	84	3,565	0	571	22	-33	560	598	2,534	1,727	269	113	5,241	-324	160	9,202
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (net)	-50	-40	-90	8	-94	43	257	214	-497	810	2,213	13	-38	2,501	-20	-200	2,405
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (net)	0	0	0	0	-37	0	4	-33	0	13	40	0	0	53	0	-30	-10
Total Input to Refineries	28,880	1,903	30,783	1,387	48,838	6,915	19,958	77,098	14,359	79,811	45,637	5,333	2,395	147,535	10,172	57,852	323,440
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average)	952	66	1,018	49	1,711	241	665	2,666	482	2,694	1,461	177	80	4,893	368	2,055	11,000
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,471	174	1,645	66	2,342	295	854	3,557	611	4,085	2,882	297	104	7,980	561	3,080	16,823
Operating Ratio (percent) ¹	64.7	38.0	61.9	74.6	73.0	81.7	77.9	74.9	78.8	65.9	50.7	59.5	76.8	61.3	65.7	66.7	65.4
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent) .....	.94	.24	.89	.57	.89	1.64	.70	.91	.66	.95	.56	1.58	.31	.81	.98	1.00	.88
API Gravity, Weighted Average	30.31	40.96	31.08	37.11	32.33	25.22	36.16	32.75	36.34	30.41	34.95	31.61	39.71	32.78	32.32	25.43	31.20
Operable Capacity (daily average)																	
Operating	1,471	174	1,645	66	2,342	295	854	3,557	611	4,085	2,882	297	104	7,980	561	3,080	16,823
Idle	1,382	110	1,442	66	2,125	295	768	3,254	600	3,328	2,104	203	104	6,339	535	2,842	14,413
	139	64	203	0	218	0	86	303	11	758	778	94	0	1,641	25	238	2,411

¹ Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				Total	PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill.	Ky.	Mich., Wisc., Daks.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.		New Mexico	Rocky Mt.		Dist. V West Coast
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,212	12	1,224	30	1,435	202	522	2,189	208	1,909	576	64	69	2,926	121	1,139	7,599
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	310	0	310	0	188	2	46	236	0	952	-49	14	0	917	-6	112	1,569
For Other Uses	902	12	914	30	1,247	200	476	1,953	208	957	725	50	69	2,009	127	1,027	6,030
Ethane	28	0	28	0	8	0	0	8	0	191	6	0	0	197	0	14	247
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	6	0	0	161	0	0	161
For Other Uses	28	0	28	0	8	0	0	8	0	36	0	0	0	36	0	14	86
Propane	1,115	12	1,127	30	1,488	218	508	2,244	196	1,890	743	45	43	2,917	148	803	7,239
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	310	0	310	0	189	0	46	235	0	774	-22	0	0	752	0	103	1,400
For Other Uses	805	12	817	30	1,299	218	462	2,009	196	1,116	765	45	43	2,165	148	700	5,839
Butane	69	0	69	0	-56	-16	14	-58	0	-208	94	17	-2	-99	-14	266	164
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	-33	14	0	3	0	9	14
For Other Uses	69	0	69	0	-56	-18	14	-60	0	-230	127	3	-2	-102	-14	257	150
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	-4	0	0	-4	12	35	-167	2	28	-90	-7	56	-45
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	-4	0	0	-4	12	35	-167	2	28	-90	-7	56	-45
Isobutane for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	0	1	0	0	0	1	-6	0	-6
Finished Motor Gasoline	14,917	685	15,602	898	29,736	4,077	11,937	46,648	7,600	36,763	22,370	1,816	955	69,504	5,496	26,416	163,666
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	5,677	325	6,002	585	12,892	2,081	7,022	22,580	3,774	14,763	9,564	1,101	536	29,738	3,425	11,864	73,609
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	9,240	360	9,600	313	16,844	1,996	4,915	24,068	3,826	22,000	12,806	715	419	39,766	2,071	14,552	90,057
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	-1	0	-1	0	134	0	47	181	-2	133	48	0	0	179	17	120	496
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	314	33	347	15	479	88	331	913	729	1,505	325	139	403	3,101	343	1,465	6,169
Kerosene	607	0	607	94	2,534	251	626	3,505	719	4,991	5,467	9	33	11,219	506	6,180	22,017
Distillate Fuel Oil	402	65	467	0	474	40	-85	429	70	1,203	1,163	3	17	2,456	30	371	3,753
Residual Fuel Oil	5,963	418	6,381	202	8,314	1,440	4,418	14,374	2,789	15,315	6,677	1,413	745	26,939	2,535	9,585	59,814
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	3,390	146	3,536	36	2,276	171	257	2,740	773	6,204	1,956	380	69	9,382	193	8,134	23,985
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	290	0	290	0	317	0	83	400	334	1,988	405	22	0	2,749	0	98	3,537
Special Naphthas	9	0	9	0	60	0	1	61	176	3,147	3,391	20	0	6,734	0	445	7,250
Lubricants	10	14	24	0	253	0	160	413	131	567	-18	181	0	861	2	99	1,399
Wax	115	289	404	0	450	0	277	727	10	1,377	610	284	0	2,281	9	284	3,705
Petroleum Coke	22	53	75	0	6	0	24	30	9	145	47	68	0	270	9	54	438
Marketable	1,014	12	1,026	22	1,908	314	682	2,926	265	2,120	1,428	149	8	3,970	232	2,934	11,088
Catalyst	308	0	308	0	1,140	202	448	1,790	56	787	883	128	0	1,854	107	2,274	6,333
Asphalt and Road Oil	706	12	718	22	768	112	234	1,136	209	1,333	545	21	8	2,116	125	660	4,755
Still Gas	574	37	611	76	830	437	676	2,019	305	380	493	684	82	1,944	478	871	5,923
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1,435	82	1,517	56	2,062	272	804	3,194	376	3,755	1,505	183	47	5,866	385	3,188	14,150
For Other Uses	21	0	21	0	2	0	0	2	5	323	11	0	0	339	18	53	433
Miscellaneous Products	1,414	82	1,496	56	2,060	272	804	3,192	371	3,432	1,494	183	47	5,527	367	3,135	13,717
Fuel Use	309	22	331	2	60	23	53	138	70	599	599	39	0	1,307	6	149	1,931
Non-Fuel Use	9	1	10	0	2	0	13	15	0	341	0	0	0	341	3	21	390
Total Production	30,582	1,868	32,450	1,431	51,328	7,315	20,813	80,887	14,562	82,102	47,142	5,454	2,428	151,688	10,362	61,533	336,920
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ¹	-1,702	35	-1,667	-44	-2,490	-400	-855	-3,789	-203	-2,291	-1,505	-121	-33	-4,153	-190	-3,681	-13,480

¹ Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.

¹ Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.

Note: See Explanatory Notes on negative production.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District, 1 February 1983

Table 15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 1963																	
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		PAD Rocky Mts.	PAD Dist. V West Coast
Finished Motor Gasoline ²	51.4	37.0	50.5	61.3	58.8	56.6	55.6	57.9	49.8	42.8	44.1	29.4	37.6	43.3	52.0	44.4	47.9
Finished Aviation Gasoline ³	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4	.0	.2	.3	.0	.2	.0	.0	.0	.1	.2	.3	.2
Liquefied Refinery Gases	4.2	.6	4.0	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.0	1.5	2.5	1.6	1.3	3.0	2.1	1.2	2.0	2.5
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.3	5.4	2.0	.8	2.8	17.5	2.3	3.5	2.6	2.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2.1	0	2.0	7.4	5.4	3.8	3.5	4.8	5.3	6.6	13.2	.2	1.4	8.2	5.2	10.9	7.2
Kerosene	1.4	3.4	1.5	0	1.0	.6	.5	.6	.5	1.6	2.8	.1	.7	1.8	.3	.7	1.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	20.8	21.6	20.8	16.0	17.9	22.0	24.4	19.9	20.7	20.4	16.1	28.4	32.3	19.6	26.0	16.9	19.5
Residual Fuel Oil	11.8	7.5	11.5	2.8	4.9	2.6	1.4	3.8	5.7	8.2	4.7	7.6	3.0	6.8	2.0	14.4	7.8
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	1.0	0	.9	0	.7	0	.5	.6	2.5	2.6	1.0	.4	0	2.0	0	.2	1.2
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	.0	0	.0	0	.1	0	.0	.1	1.3	4.2	8.2	.4	0	4.9	0	.8	2.4
Special Naphthas	.0	.7	.1	0	.5	0	.9	.6	1.0	.8	.0	3.6	0	.6	.0	.2	.5
Lubricants	.4	14.9	1.3	0	1.0	0	1.5	1.0	.1	1.8	1.5	5.7	0	1.7	.1	.5	1.2
Wax	.1	2.7	.2	0	.0	0	.1	.0	.1	.2	.1	1.4	0	.2	.1	.1	.1
Petroleum Coke	3.5	.6	3.3	1.7	4.1	4.8	3.8	4.0	2.0	2.8	3.4	3.0	.3	2.9	2.4	5.2	3.6
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.0	1.9	2.0	6.0	1.8	6.7	3.7	2.8	2.3	.5	1.2	13.7	3.6	1.4	4.9	1.5	1.9
Still Gas	5.0	4.2	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.4	2.8	5.0	3.6	3.7	2.0	4.3	3.9	5.6	4.6
Miscellaneous Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	.2	.1	.4	.3	.2	.5	.8	1.4	.8	0	1.0	.1	.3	.6
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ⁴	-5.9	1.8	-5.4	-3.5	-5.4	-6.1	-4.7	-5.2	-1.5	-3.0	-3.6	-2.4	-1.4	-3.0	-1.9	-6.5	-4.4

1. Based on crude oil input and net returns of unfinished oils.
 2. Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.
 3. Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.
 4. Represents the difference between input and production.
- Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Note: See Explanatory Notes on negative production.
 Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	20,460	8,554	28,681	833	4,965	63,492
Natural Gas Liquids	237	6,709	858	569	394	8,767
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	93	0	0	147	0	240
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	144	6,709	858	421	394	8,527
Ethane	0	587	0	0	0	587
Propane	102	1,200	0	209	56	1,566
Butane	43	690	68	212	339	1,352
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	791	0	0	791
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	4,232	0	0	0	4,232
Other Liquids ¹	2,273	360	2,565	0	35	5,233
Unfinished Oils ¹	1,921	130	1,816	0	9	3,876
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	352	230	748	0	26	1,356
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	20,698	1,029	2,115	7	1,994	25,843
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,645	244	(s)	0	1,087	3,976
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	983	233	(s)	0	812	2,028
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1,662	11	0	0	275	1,948
Finished Aviation Gasoline	209	0	0	0	0	209
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	227	0	0	0	0	227
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	227	0	0	0	0	227
Kerosene	40	0	0	0	0	40
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,055	405	5	0	147	1,612
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,055	405	5	0	147	1,612
Residual Fuel Oil	16,214	253	541	6	676	17,691
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	16,214	253	541	6	676	17,691
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	6	43	437	0	22	509
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	83	63	291	1	18	456
Lubricants	107	6	72	(s)	22	208
Wax	5	3	9	0	5	22
Asphalt and Road Oil	105	3	0	0	8	117
Miscellaneous Products	1	8	759	0	8	776
Total Imports	43,668	16,651	34,219	1,408	7,388	103,335

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, February 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	2,207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	699	0	0	699	2,906	104
Saudi Arabia	5,987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	5,987	214
United Arab Emirates	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	9
Subtotal Arab OPEC	8,434	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	699	0	(s)	699	9,133	326
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	677	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	0	0	117	795	28
Gabon	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Indonesia	5,871	0	0	0	108	0	0	11	0	0	6	207	6,079	217
Nigeria	2,371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	218	0	0	218	2,589	92
Venezuela	3,154	68	218	1,037	445	0	0	679	4,038	0	753	7,236	10,390	371
Subtotal Other OPEC	12,074	68	218	1,037	553	0	0	689	4,455	0	759	7,778	19,852	709
Other														
Angola	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	305	0	0	305	635	23
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	250	250	9
Bahamas	0	0	1,025	0	0	227	0	0	884	0	437	2,574	2,574	92
Brazil	308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	745	0	8	753	1,061	38
Canada	6,411	7,668	139	256	264	0	7	603	730	162	327	10,156	16,567	592
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	348	0	0	348	348	12
Egypt	2,175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	2,175	78
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	18,558	791	0	0	(s)	0	0	14	825	2	15	1,646	20,204	722
Netherlands	0	0	0	15	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	495	495	18
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,308	0	0	0	0	0	3,607	0	105	5,021	5,021	179
Norway	816	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	816	29
Oman	1,571	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,571	56
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	713	0	0	0	0	0	0	713	713	25
Peru	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	269	0	0	284	284	10
Puerto Rico	0	0	274	27	546	0	0	179	0	275	105	1,405	1,405	50
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	2,263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,263	81
Tunisia	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	4,905	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	339	0	(s)	512	5,417	193
Virgin Islands	0	0	360	0	1,093	0	33	0	3,691	0	208	5,385	5,385	192
Zaire	830	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	830	30
Other Western Hemisphere	144	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	39	184	7
Other Eastern Hemisphere	4,671	(s)	554	0	137	0	0	128	544	0	115	1,478	6,148	220
Subtotal Other	42,984	8,459	3,659	320	3,423	227	40	923	12,537	456	1,321	31,365	74,349	2,655
Total Imports	63,492	8,527	3,876	1,356	3,976	227	40	1,612	17,691	456	2,080	39,843	103,335	3,691

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, February 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	699	0	0	699	2,655	95
Saudi Arabia	2,173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,173	78
Subtotal Arab OPEC	4,128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	699	0	0	699	4,827	172
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	355	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	0	0	117	472	17
Indonesia	1,131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,131	40
Nigeria	1,112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,112	40
Venezuela	1,969	0	0	325	445	0	0	679	4,038	0	0	0	7,456	266
Subtotal Other OPEC	4,566	0	0	325	445	0	0	679	4,155	0	0	0	10,170	363
Other														
Angola	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	305	0	0	305	635	23
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	250	250	9
Bahamas	0	0	203	0	0	227	0	0	884	0	0	1,315	1,315	47
Brazil	308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	745	0	0	745	1,052	38
Canada	0	144	0	0	81	0	6	198	471	13	107	1,020	1,020	36
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	348	0	0	348	348	12
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	3,197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	502	0	0	502	3,699	132
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	480	480	17
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,308	0	0	0	0	0	3,389	0	105	4,803	4,803	172
Oman	1,571	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,571	56
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	201	0	0	201	201	7
Puerto Rico	0	0	274	27	546	0	0	179	0	71	105	1,201	1,201	43
Trinidad and Tobago	407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	407	15
Tunisia	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	3,465	0	0	0	1,093	0	0	0	339	0	0	339	3,804	136
Virgin Islands	0	0	136	0	0	0	0	0	3,689	0	208	5,160	5,160	184
Zaire	358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	358	13
Other Eastern Hemisphere	2,128	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	239	0	0	239	2,367	85
Subtotal Other	11,765	144	1,921	27	2,200	227	40	376	11,360	83	526	16,906	28,671	1,024
Total Imports	20,460	144	1,921	352	2,645	227	40	1,055	16,214	83	526	23,209	43,668	1,560
PAD District II														
Other OPEC														
Venezuela	317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	317	11
Subtotal Other OPEC	317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	317	11
Other														
Canada	5,025	6,709	130	230	71	0	0	405	253	63	63	7,924	12,949	462
Egypt	447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	447	16
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,812	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,812	(s)
United Kingdom	808	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	982	65

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, February 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Other														
Other Western Hemisphere	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	144	5
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	8,237	6,709	130	230	244	0	0	405	253	63	63	8,097	16,334	583
Total Imports	8,554	6,709	130	230	244	0	0	405	253	63	63	8,097	16,651	595
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	252	9
Saudi Arabia	3,815	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,815	136
United Arab Emirates	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	9
Subtotal Arab OPEC	4,306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,306	154
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	323	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	323	12
Gabon	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Indonesia	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	336	12
Nigeria	1,259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	218	0	0	218	1,477	53
Venezuela	868	68	218	712	0	0	0	0	0	0	753	1,750	2,617	93
Subtotal Other OPEC	2,780	68	218	712	0	0	0	0	218	0	759	1,974	4,753	170
Other														
Bahamas	0	0	822	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	437	1,259	1,259	45
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	8	8	8	(s)
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	67	67	2
Egypt	1,728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,728	62
Mexico	13,549	791	0	0	(s)	0	0	5	323	2	2	1,123	14,671	524
Netherlands	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	1
Norway	816	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	816	29
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	0	204	204	7
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	1,856	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,856	66
United Kingdom	631	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	631	23
Virgin Islands	0	0	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	223	223	8
Zaire	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	472	17
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	39	39	1
Other Eastern Hemisphere	2,543	0	554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	624	3,167	113
Subtotal Other	21,596	791	1,598	37	(s)	0	0	5	324	291	518	3,564	25,160	899
Total Imports	28,681	858	1,816	748	(s)	0	0	5	541	291	1,277	5,538	34,219	1,222

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, February 1983
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	833	421	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	147	575	1,408	50
Subtotal Other	833	421	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	147	575	1,408	50
Total Imports	833	421	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	147	575	1,408	50
PAD District V														
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	4,411	0	0	0	108	0	0	11	82	0	0	201	4,612	165
Subtotal Other OPEC	4,411	0	0	0	108	0	0	11	82	0	0	201	4,612	165
Other														
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	554	394	9	26	112	0	0	0	0	18	9	569	1,123	40
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	13	21	21	1
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	218	0	0	218	218	8
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	713	0	0	0	0	0	0	713	713	25
Peru	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	68	0	0	84	84	3
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	137	0	0	128	306	0	44	614	614	22
Subtotal Other	554	394	9	26	979	0	1	136	594	18	65	2,222	2,776	99
Total Imports	4,965	394	9	26	1,087	0	1	147	676	18	65	2,423	7,388	264

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, natural gasoline, isopentane, plant condensate, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	0	0	0	7,338
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	217	10	1,772	(s)	118
Ethane	0	0	(s)	0	0
Propane	203	5	1,244	(s)	47
Butane	14	5	528	(s)	71
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	0	(s)	0	5
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	(s)	0	223
Kerosene	0	0	(s)	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	618	(s)	97	0	2,931
Residual Fuel Oil	434	0	2,800	0	2,114
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	46	5	46	1	1
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	232	4	11	0	2
Special Naphthas	103	12	212	1	46
Lubricants	6	(s)	11	0	4
Wax	372	62	2,515	0	1,895
Petroleum Coke	41	1	(s)	1	3
Asphalt	11	1	4	0	2
Miscellaneous Products	2,082	111	8,068	2	6,629
Total Product Exports	2,082	111	8,068	2	13,967
Total Exports	2,082	111	8,068	2	24,230

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with

Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories

(especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical

Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, February 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Wax	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	7	1	3	(s)	147	158	6
Australia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	163	(s)	2	167	6
Bahamas	0	(s)	0	0	0	177	(s)	2	0	0	(s)	0	180	6
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	599	(s)	(s)	602	22
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	30	1
Canada	0	13	0	0	0	897	3	31	4	126	4	38	1,116	40
Chile	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	17	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	19	1
China (Taiwan)	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	1	0	0	1	7	(s)
Colombia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	1	4	(s)
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Ecuador	0	104	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	150	0	1	106	4
Egypt	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	150	5
El Salvador	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	4	0	222	537	19
France	0	309	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	(s)
French Pacific Isl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	16	1
Greece	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
Guatemala	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	41	1
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	10	(s)
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	474	17
India	0	1	0	0	0	471	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	(s)	0	0	0	287	10
Iran	0	0	0	0	268	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Italy	0	324	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	(s)	1	0	0	1	(s)
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	246	0	130	703	25
Jamaica	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	516	0	0	557	23	(s)	2	0	1,957	0	17	3,074	(s)
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	63	116	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	1	181	6
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	190	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	191	7
Malaysia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
Mexico	0	618	5	23	(s)	0	1	77	1	18	0	7	751	27
Netherlands	0	95	0	0	315	653	5	15	(s)	371	0	79	1,534	55
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	1	320	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	322	12
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	118	0	0	118	4
Nicaragua	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3	21	0	0	0	0	24	1
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	40	(s)	40	1
Norway	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	1	1	(s)
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	15	0	0	0	57	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	74	3
Peru	0	24	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	27	1
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Puerto Rico	1,370	25	0	0	0	374	(s)	12	(s)	0	0	6	1,788	64
Rep. of South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	99	(s)	2	107	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, February 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Wax	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	3	0	4	23	1
Singapore	0	(s)	0	200	1,068	1,336	0	4	(s)	16	0	1	2,626	94
Spain	0	1	0	0	260	0	0	(s)	0	694	0	50	1,006	36
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	2	(s)	0	0	1	233	8
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	398	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	399	14
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	(s)	0	0	(s)	6	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	11	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	194	7
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
United Kingdom	0	1	(s)	(s)	1	0	0	18	(s)	0	0	3	51	2
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	7	71	3
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Venezuela	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	61	0	1	66	2
Virgin Islands	5,024	0	0	0	0	310	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	5,334	190
West Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	71	0	2	76	3
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	72	0	0	73	3
Other	944	2	0	0	(s)	231	(s)	6	(s)	0	0	3	1,185	42
Total	7,338	2,117	6	223	2,931	5,348	248	374	20	4,844	45	734	24,230	865

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.
(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, February 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II				PAD District III				Total	PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast		No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast	
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)																	
Refinery	—	—	15,504	—	—	—	—	15,401	—	—	—	—	43,952	2,711	24,925	102,493	
Tank Farms and Pipelines	—	—	1,671	—	—	—	—	66,861	—	—	—	—	100,959	12,899	26,588	210,978	
Leases	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	1,718	—	—	—	—	17,500	1,443	1,952	22,678	
Strategic Petroleum Reserve ¹	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	306,133	0	0	306,133	
Alaskan In-Transit	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	29,871	29,871	
Total	—	—	17,240	—	—	—	—	83,980	—	—	—	—	466,544	17,053	85,336	672,153	
Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)																	
Refinery	37,789	3,314	41,103	742	45,510	7,672	19,827	73,751	10,623	71,148	44,338	5,331	1,588	133,028	15,374	70,304	333,560
Bulk Terminal	—	—	120,379	—	—	—	—	92,874	—	—	—	—	—	68,924	3,249	24,785	310,211
Pipeline	—	—	27,864	—	—	—	—	35,147	—	—	—	—	—	39,685	3,047	3,935	109,678
Natural Gas Processing Plant	146	47	193	0	223	59	1,023	1,305	1,817	1,569	753	83	214	4,436	266	79	6,279
Total	—	—	189,539	—	—	—	—	203,077	—	—	—	—	—	246,073	21,936	99,103	759,728
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane																	
Refinery	4	0	4	0	33	103	157	293	141	148	181	0	10	480	12	89	878
Bulk Terminal	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	1,609	—	—	—	—	—	1,744	1	0	3,365
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	310	—	—	—	—	—	816	141	5	1,272
Natural Gas Processing Plant	4	10	14	0	27	13	115	155	318	178	184	18	15	713	54	20	956
Total	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	2,367	—	—	—	—	—	3,753	208	114	6,471
Unfractionated Stream																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	441	—	—	—	—	—	1,049	0	0	1,490
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	172	—	—	—	—	—	1,171	369	0	1,712
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	97	2	343	442	135	1,212	81	2	27	1,457	28	2	1,929
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	1,055	—	—	—	—	—	3,677	397	2	5,131
Plant Condensate																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	12	43	0	73	0	128	0	0	130
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	1,152	0	0	1,152
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	8	32	20	10	12	0	74	14	0	96
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1,354	14	0	1,378
Liquefied Petroleum Gases																	
Refinery	588	11	599	81	1,282	108	550	2,021	201	1,675	1,915	18	13	3,822	346	932	7,720
Bulk Terminal	—	—	1,943	—	—	—	—	18,228	—	—	—	—	—	37,208	57	454	57,890
Pipeline	—	—	2,510	—	—	—	—	6,571	—	—	—	—	—	3,507	35	0	12,623
Natural Gas Processing Plant	120	37	157	0	96	41	562	699	1,067	156	478	50	172	1,923	146	57	2,982
Total	—	—	5,209	—	—	—	—	27,519	—	—	—	—	—	46,460	584	1,443	81,215
Ethane																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	300	0	0	0	300	0	0	307
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	946	—	—	—	—	—	2,455	0	0	3,401
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	1,194	—	—	—	—	—	279	0	0	1,473

See footnotes at end of table.

(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I		Total		PAD District II			Total		PAD District III				Total		PAD District IV		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	
Ethane																		
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	19	44	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	47
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	2,191	—	—	—	—	—	3,036	1	0	5,228
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use																		
Refinery	38	0	38	0	131	0	2	133	0	5	224	0	0	0	229	0	0	400
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	229	0	0	400
Propane For Other Uses																		
Refinery	512	5	517	2	746	35	236	1,019	91	294	871	4	2	1,262	120	279	3,197	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	1,662	—	—	—	—	10,574	—	—	—	—	—	17,759	57	99	30,151	
Pipeline	—	—	2,390	—	—	—	—	3,190	—	—	—	—	—	1,224	0	0	6,804	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	75	36	111	0	58	28	212	298	358	33	372	20	88	871	111	39	1,430	
Total	—	—	4,680	—	—	—	—	15,081	—	—	—	—	—	21,116	288	417	41,582	
Butane For Petro. Feed Use																		
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	2	0	13	0	2	25	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	13	0	2	25	
Butane For Other Uses																		
Refinery	38	0	38	49	285	50	177	561	46	554	387	3	3	993	181	534	2,307	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	193	—	—	—	—	1,721	—	—	—	—	—	6,009	0	211	8,134	
Pipeline	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	1,113	—	—	—	—	—	381	0	0	1,614	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	42	0	42	0	10	11	190	211	323	54	74	18	44	513	33	12	811	
Total	—	—	393	—	—	—	—	3,606	—	—	—	—	—	7,896	214	757	12,866	
Butane-Propane Mixtures For Petro. Feed Use																		
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	0
Butane-Propane Mixtures For Other Uses																		
Refinery	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	9	8	0	2	21	6	110	138	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	328	—	—	—	—	—	18	0	50	396	
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	654	0	0	672	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	2	0	1	0	7	0	4	12	
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	348	—	—	—	—	—	700	6	164	1,218	
Ethane-Propane Mixtures																		
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Terminal	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	3,417	—	—	—	—	—	7,576	0	0	11,057	
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	559	—	—	—	—	—	718	35	0	1,312	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	123	123	327	0	0	0	26	353	0	0	476	
Total	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	4,099	—	—	—	—	—	8,647	35	0	12,845	

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, February 1983
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II				PAD District III				Total	PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast			La., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.		New Mexico	
Isobutane																
Refinery	0	6	6	30	112	13	135	290	62	502	425	9	6	1,004	39	7
Bulk Terminal	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	1,242	—	—	—	—	—	3,391	0	94
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	497	—	—	—	—	—	251	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	3	1	4	0	3	2	17	22	55	66	32	10	14	177	1	2
Total	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	2,051	—	—	—	—	—	4,823	40	103
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																
Refinery	52	0	52	0	113	0	0	113	1	88	23	0	0	112	0	5
Total	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	113	—	—	—	—	—	112	0	5
Unfinished Oils																
Refinery	2,599	189	2,788	54	2,519	113	1,278	3,964	888	9,175	5,896	159	66	16,184	442	4,554
Naphtha and Lighter	1,982	20	2,002	0	2,038	6	359	2,403	430	5,724	1,392	34	17	7,597	403	4,474
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	5,856	315	6,171	51	4,013	260	1,248	5,572	1,316	9,741	6,915	342	95	18,409	901	13,632
Heavy Gas Oils	1,787	285	2,072	2	2,857	10	1,614	4,483	253	3,458	2,720	54	0	6,485	855	4,922
Residuum	12,224	809	13,033	107	11,427	389	4,499	16,422	2,887	28,098	16,923	589	178	48,675	2,601	27,582
Total	—	—	5,199	—	—	—	—	10,461	—	—	—	—	—	16,530	3,025	8,572
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																
Refinery	4,921	160	5,081	24	6,652	899	2,436	10,011	1,522	8,153	4,987	137	245	15,044	3,024	8,560
Bulk Terminal	—	—	118	—	—	—	—	96	—	—	—	—	—	1,329	1	12
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	354	—	—	—	—	—	157	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	—	—	5,199	—	—	—	—	10,461	—	—	—	—	—	16,530	3,025	8,572
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																
Refinery	0	0	0	0	164	0	8	172	69	73	178	0	0	320	0	49
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	172	—	—	—	—	—	320	0	49
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																
Refinery	5,704	295	5,999	97	7,777	1,933	4,001	13,808	2,228	8,721	5,249	783	215	17,196	2,931	9,249
Bulk Terminal	—	—	40,673	—	—	—	—	36,032	—	—	—	—	—	12,972	1,931	11,807
Pipeline	—	—	14,117	—	—	—	—	16,944	—	—	—	—	—	19,900	1,557	2,244
Natural Gas Processing Plant	22	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	46
Total	—	—	60,811	—	—	—	—	66,784	—	—	—	—	—	50,068	6,443	23,300
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																
Refinery	2,371	164	2,535	68	3,852	1,162	2,310	7,392	1,113	4,077	2,648	454	111	8,403	1,765	3,783
Bulk Terminal	—	—	19,093	—	—	—	—	18,906	—	—	—	—	—	6,331	1,281	6,145
Pipeline	—	—	8,126	—	—	—	—	8,654	—	—	—	—	—	9,770	1,076	1,181
Natural Gas Processing Plant	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
Total	—	—	29,768	—	—	—	—	34,952	—	—	—	—	—	24,504	4,140	11,109
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																
Refinery	5,704	295	5,999	97	7,777	1,933	4,001	13,808	2,228	8,721	5,249	783	215	17,196	2,931	9,249
Bulk Terminal	—	—	40,673	—	—	—	—	36,032	—	—	—	—	—	12,972	1,931	11,807
Pipeline	—	—	14,117	—	—	—	—	16,944	—	—	—	—	—	19,900	1,557	2,244
Natural Gas Processing Plant	22	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	46
Total	—	—	60,811	—	—	—	—	66,784	—	—	—	—	—	50,068	6,443	23,300
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																
Refinery	2,371	164	2,535	68	3,852	1,162	2,310	7,392	1,113	4,077	2,648	454	111	8,403	1,765	3,783
Bulk Terminal	—	—	19,093	—	—	—	—	18,906	—	—	—	—	—	6,331	1,281	6,145
Pipeline	—	—	8,126	—	—	—	—	8,654	—	—	—	—	—	9,770	1,076	1,181
Natural Gas Processing Plant	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
Total	—	—	29,768	—	—	—	—	34,952	—	—	—	—	—	24,504	4,140	11,109
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																
Refinery	5,704	295	5,999	97	7,777	1,933	4,001	13,808	2,228	8,721	5,249	783	215	17,196	2,931	9,249
Bulk Terminal	—	—	40,673	—	—	—	—	36,032	—	—	—	—	—	12,972	1,931	11,807
Pipeline	—	—	14,117	—	—	—	—	16,944	—	—	—	—	—	19,900	1,557	2,244
Natural Gas Processing Plant	22	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	46
Total	—	—	60,811	—	—	—	—	66,784	—	—	—	—	—	50,068	6,443	23,300
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																
Refinery	2,371	164	2,535	68	3,852	1,162	2,310	7,392	1,113	4,077	2,648	454	111	8,403	1,765	3,783
Bulk Terminal	—	—	19,093	—	—	—	—	18,906	—	—	—	—	—	6,331	1,281	6,145
Pipeline	—	—	8,126	—	—	—	—	8,654	—	—	—	—	—	9,770	1,076	1,181
Natural Gas Processing Plant	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
Total	—	—	29,768	—	—	—	—	34,952	—	—	—	—	—	24,504	4,140	11,109
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																
Refinery	5,704	295	5,999	97	7,777	1,933	4,001	13,808	2,228	8,721	5,249	783	215	17,196	2,931	9,249
Bulk Terminal	—	—	40,673	—	—	—	—	36,032	—	—	—	—	—	12,972	1,931	11,807
Pipeline	—	—	14,117	—	—	—	—	16,944	—	—	—	—	—	19,900	1,557	2,244
Natural Gas Processing Plant	22	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	46
Total	—	—	60,811	—	—	—	—	66,784	—	—	—	—	—	50,068	6,443	23,300
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																
Refinery	2,371	164	2,535	68	3,852	1,162	2,310	7,392	1,113	4,077	2,648	454	111	8,403	1,765	3,783
Bulk Terminal	—	—	19,093	—	—	—	—	18,906	—	—	—	—	—	6,331	1,281	6,145
Pipeline	—	—	8,126	—	—	—	—	8,654	—	—	—	—	—	9,770	1,076	1,181
Natural Gas Processing Plant	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
Total	—	—	29,768	—	—	—	—	34,952	—	—	—	—	—	24,504	4,140	11,109
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																
Refinery	5,704	295	5,999	97	7,777	1,933	4,001	13,808	2,228	8,721	5,249	783	215	17,196	2,931	9,249
Bulk Terminal	—	—	40,673	—	—	—	—	36,032	—	—	—	—	—	12,972	1,931	11,807
Pipeline	—	—	14,117	—	—	—	—	16,944	—	—	—	—	—	19,900	1,557	2,244
Natural Gas Processing Plant	22	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	46
Total	—	—	60,811	—	—	—	—	66,784	—	—	—	—	—	50,068	6,443	23,300
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																
Refinery	2,371	164	2,535	68	3,852	1,162	2,310	7,392	1,113	4,077	2,648	454	111	8,403	1,765	3,783
Bulk Terminal	—	—	19,093	—	—	—	—	18,906	—	—	—	—	—	6,331	1,281	6,145
Pipeline	—	—	8,126	—	—	—	—	8,654	—	—	—	—	—	9,770	1,076	1,181
Natural Gas Processing Plant	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
Total	—	—	29,768	—	—	—	—	34,952	—	—	—	—	—	24,504	4,140	11,109
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																
Refinery	5,704	295	5,999	97	7,777	1,933	4,001	13,808	2,228	8,721	5,249	783	215	17,196	2,931	9,249
Bulk Terminal	—	—	40,673	—	—	—	—	36,032	—	—	—	—	—	12,972	1,931	11,807
Pipeline	—	—	14,117	—	—	—	—	16,944	—	—	—	—	—	19,900	1,557	2,244
Natural Gas Processing Plant	22	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	46
Total	—	—	60,811	—	—	—	—	66,784	—	—	—	—	—	50,068	6,443	23,300
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																
Refinery	2,371	164	2,535	68	3,852	1,162	2,310	7,392	1,113	4,077	2,648	454	111	8,403	1,765	3,783
Bulk Terminal	—	—	19,093	—	—	—	—	18,906	—	—	—	—	—	6,331	1,281	6,145
Pipeline	—	—	8,126	—	—	—	—	8,654	—	—	—	—	—	9,770	1,076	1,181
Natural Gas Processing Plant	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
Total	—	—	29,768	—	—	—	—	34,952	—	—	—	—	—	24,504	4,140	11,109
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																
Refinery	5,704	295	5,999	97	7,777	1,933	4,001	13,808	2,228	8,721	5,249	783	215	17,196	2,931	9,249
Bulk Terminal	—	—	40,673	—	—	—	—	36,032	—	—	—	—	—	12,972	1,931	11,807
Pipeline	—	—	14,117	—	—	—	—	16,944	—	—	—	—	—	19,900	1,557	2,244
Natural Gas Processing Plant	22	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	46
Total	—	—	60,811	—	—	—	—	66,784	—	—	—	—	—	50,068	6,443	23,300
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																
Refinery	2,371	164	2,535	68	3,852	1,162	2,310	7,392	1,113	4,077	2,648					

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, February 1983
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I		Total		PAD District II				Total		PAD District III					Total		PAD District IV		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1			Appalachian #2	Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.		Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Rocky Mnt.	Dist. V				
																	West Coast	Coast		
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																				
Refinery	3,333	131	3,464	29	3,925	771	1,691	6,416	1,115	4,644	2,601	329	104	8,793	1,166	5,466	25,305			
Bulk Terminal	—	—	21,580	—	—	—	—	17,126	—	—	—	—	—	6,641	650	5,662	51,859			
Pipeline	—	—	5,991	—	—	—	—	8,290	—	—	—	—	—	10,130	481	1,063	25,955			
Natural Gas Processing Plant	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	14			
Total	—	—	31,043	—	—	—	—	31,832	—	—	—	—	—	25,564	2,303	12,191	102,933			
Finished Aviation Gasoline																				
Refinery	35	0	35	0	176	0	60	236	21	310	152	0	0	483	48	202	1,004			
Bulk Terminal	—	—	461	—	—	—	—	414	—	—	—	—	—	113	18	392	1,398			
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	8	0	0	33			
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	82	0	0	82			
Total	—	—	496	—	—	—	—	675	—	—	—	—	—	686	66	594	2,517			
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																				
Refinery	194	28	222	0	509	39	288	836	254	778	362	165	138	1,697	221	890	3,866			
Bulk Terminal	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	701	—	—	—	—	—	213	5	611	1,542			
Pipeline	—	—	613	—	—	—	—	141	—	—	—	—	—	564	106	354	1,778			
Total	—	—	847	—	—	—	—	1,678	—	—	—	—	—	2,474	332	1,855	7,186			
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																				
Refinery	930	0	930	35	1,207	89	153	1,484	290	2,172	2,260	12	17	4,751	336	3,612	11,113			
Bulk Terminal	—	—	4,565	—	—	—	—	3,613	—	—	—	—	—	1,434	233	2,257	12,102			
Pipeline	—	—	3,403	—	—	—	—	2,035	—	—	—	—	—	3,957	140	546	10,081			
Total	—	—	8,898	—	—	—	—	7,132	—	—	—	—	—	10,142	709	6,415	33,296			
Kerosene																				
Refinery	304	62	366	0	776	43	238	1,057	60	726	433	6	74	1,299	12	325	3,059			
Bulk Terminal	—	—	3,217	—	—	—	—	1,318	—	—	—	—	—	279	35	51	4,900			
Pipeline	—	—	392	—	—	—	—	134	—	—	—	—	—	353	0	0	879			
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3			
Total	—	—	3,975	—	—	—	—	2,509	—	—	—	—	—	1,934	47	376	8,841			
Distillate Fuel Oils																				
Refinery	5,507	427	5,934	44	7,855	1,801	4,329	14,029	1,387	7,399	3,984	1,154	406	14,330	2,384	5,952	42,629			
Bulk Terminal	—	—	42,506	—	—	—	—	23,922	—	—	—	—	—	6,736	908	6,116	80,188			
Pipeline	—	—	6,829	—	—	—	—	8,420	—	—	—	—	—	7,867	699	776	24,591			
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2			
Total	—	—	55,269	—	—	—	—	46,371	—	—	—	—	—	28,935	3,991	12,844	147,410			
Residual Fuel Oils																				
Refinery	3,470	132	3,602	39	2,169	289	163	2,660	328	4,793	3,557	229	37	8,944	445	7,071	22,722			
Bulk Terminal	—	—	21,472	—	—	—	—	1,843	—	—	—	—	—	5,036	0	2,038	30,389			
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	11	12			
Total	—	—	25,074	—	—	—	—	4,503	—	—	—	—	—	13,981	445	9,119	53,122			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, February 1983
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II					PAD District III					Total	PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill.	Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast		La. Gulf Coast		No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		
										West Coast	Coast						
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	44	0	44	0	174	0	102	0	135	935	477	52	0	1,599	0	204	2,123
Total	44	0	44	0	174	0	102	0	276	935	477	52	0	1,599	0	204	2,123
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	5	0	5	0	22	0	1	0	23	847	248	1	0	1,390	0	296	1,714
Total	5	0	5	0	22	0	1	0	23	847	248	1	0	1,390	0	296	1,714
Special Naphthas																	
Refinery	26	47	73	0	202	0	166	0	56	1,035	29	163	0	1,283	7	205	1,936
Bulk Terminal	—	—	790	—	—	—	—	—	230	—	—	—	—	21	0	27	1,069
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	0	0	0	105	0	0	105
Total	—	—	863	—	—	—	—	—	598	—	—	—	—	1,409	7	232	3,109
Lubricants																	
Refinery	1,057	1,058	2,115	0	858	0	679	0	36	3,961	1,629	603	0	6,229	76	674	10,631
Bulk Terminal	—	—	1,445	—	—	—	—	—	901	—	—	—	—	355	3	749	3,453
Total	—	—	3,560	—	—	—	—	—	2,438	—	—	—	—	6,584	79	1,423	14,084
Wax																	
Refinery	27	155	182	0	26	0	48	0	74	237	153	68	0	485	8	57	806
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	—	—	182	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	485	8	57	806
Petroleum Coke																	
Refinery	869	0	869	0	943	215	812	812	1	143	294	284	0	722	817	2,517	6,895
Total	869	0	869	0	943	215	812	812	1	143	294	284	0	722	817	2,517	6,895
Asphalt and Road Oil																	
Refinery	1,545	81	1,626	314	3,071	1,755	1,122	1,122	644	522	937	945	255	3,303	2,105	1,641	14,937
Bulk Terminal	—	—	3,122	—	—	—	—	—	3,447	—	—	—	—	394	57	177	7,197
Total	—	—	4,748	—	—	—	—	—	9,709	—	—	—	—	3,697	2,162	1,818	22,134
Miscellaneous Products																	
Refinery	283	49	332	1	72	9	15	15	97	291	367	49	0	736	1	192	1,358
Bulk Terminal	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	79	—	—	—	—	41	0	94	258
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	232	0	0	273
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	77	0	0	78
Total	—	—	376	—	—	—	—	—	218	—	—	—	—	1,066	1	286	1,967
Total Stocks, All Oils	—	—	206,779	—	—	—	—	—	287,057	—	—	—	—	714,617	38,989	184,439	1,431,881

1 Includes 33,879 thousands of barrels of domestic crude oil.
Source: See Footnote 1, page 10.

¹ Includes 33,879 thousands of barrels of domestic crude oil.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

— Not Applicable.

Table 21. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, February 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to					From II to					From III to					From IV to					From V to			
	II	III	V	I		I	III	IV	V	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV				
Crude Oil (Tanker and Barge only)																								
Petroleum Products	0	0	0	0	973	454	0	0	0	215	1,185	0	0	0	0	0	2,381	0	17,204	0				
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	6,196	161	0	0	2,637	5,891	2,170	0	0	73,129	16,896	0	2,698	994	374	1,193	45	0	227	0				
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	499	0	0	0	0	292	0	0	326	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	547	0	0	97	374	0	0	0	0	0				
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Unfinished Oils	7	0	0	0	610	1,956	149	0	0	2,135	4,559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,438	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	958	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,291	0	0	0	1,316	1,925	1,159	0	0	37,994	7,204	0	944	386	0	786	0	0	0	0				
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,384	0	0	0	433	1,061	670	0	0	16,032	3,225	0	561	271	0	536	0	0	0	0				
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1,907	0	0	0	883	864	489	0	0	21,962	3,979	0	383	115	0	250	0	0	0	0				
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	23	18	0	0	140	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	125	0	0	0	33	100	0	0	0	521	51	0	215	74	0	53	0	0	0	0				
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	238	0	0	0	165	24	708	0	0	8,174	1,176	0	151	5	0	59	0	0	0	0				
Kerosene	93	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1,142	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,423	0	0	0	255	749	136	0	0	16,661	1,454	0	314	106	0	295	0	0	0	0				
Residual Fuel Oil	0	68	0	0	79	476	0	0	0	3,410	0	0	971	0	0	0	0	117	0	0				
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.																								
Feedstock	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	309	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	18	54	0	0	0	404	181	0	74	0	0	0	45	0	86	0				
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Miscellaneous Products	19	69	0	0	133	35	0	0	0	610	36	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	24	0				
Total All Products	6,196	161	0	0	3,610	6,345	2,170	0	0	73,344	18,081	0	2,698	994	374	1,193	2,426	0	17,431	0				

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Movements of Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts, February 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to			From V to		
	II	III	I	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0	0	0	0	499	0	0	292	0	0	326	0	0	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	547	0	0	97	374	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	610	1,869	1,956	149	0	4,559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	958	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,172	0	1,139	1,925	1,159	1,159	29,035	6,308	0	944	386	0	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1,796	0	366	1,061	670	12,249	2,870	561	0	561	271	0	786	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1,376	0	773	864	489	16,786	3,438	0	383	115	0	0	536	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	18	10	53	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	34	0	33	100	24	708	5,212	925	0	215	74	0	53	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	165	0	110	24	0	0	759	51	0	151	5	0	59	0	0
Kerosene	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,052	0	227	612	136	13,769	1,203	0	314	106	0	0	295	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4,473	0	2,244	5,166	2,170	50,898	14,953	0	1,624	994	374	1,193	0	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, February 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to					From V to			
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	973	454	0	215	0	215	0	1,185	0	2,381	0	17,204
Petroleum Products	1,723	161	0	393	725	0	22,231	2,387	4,928	15,216	1,943	1,074	45	0	227
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	24	0	0	0	0	266	0	0	266	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	7	0	0	0	0	0	1,438	0	1,438	0	107	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,119	0	0	177	0	0	8,959	662	286	8,011	896	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	23	0	130	46	10	74	24	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	91	0	0	0	0	0	277	0	0	277	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	73	0	0	55	0	0	2,962	157	498	2,307	251	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	43	0	0	2	0	0	383	82	204	97	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	371	0	0	28	137	0	2,892	344	499	2,049	251	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	68	0	79	476	0	3,410	1,063	643	1,704	0	971	0	0	117
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	8	0	0	19	0	10	9	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	18	0	0	309	24	155	130	82	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	18	54	0	404	0	322	82	181	74	45	0	86
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	0	0	116	115	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	19	69	0	8	35	0	610	9	557	44	36	29	0	0	24
Total	1,723	161	0	1,366	1,179	0	22,446	2,387	4,843	15,216	3,128	1,074	2,426	0	17,431

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, February 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	P.A.D. District I			P.A.D. District II			P.A.D. District III			P.A.D. District IV			P.A.D. District V		
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Shipments from PADD IV	Net Receipts PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Shipments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V
Crude Oil (Tanker and Barge only)	3,569	0	3,569	1,185	1,427	-242	17,658	1,400	16,258	0	0	0	0	19,585	-19,585
Petroleum Products	75,811	6,357	69,454	24,086	10,698	13,388	6,653	92,723	-86,070	2,170	2,561	-391	3,891	272	3,619
Natural Gasoline	0	0	0	618	499	119	499	292	207	0	326	-326	0	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	644	50	594	424	547	-123	0	471	-471	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	6	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,745	24	2,721	4,559	2,715	1,844	1,980	6,694	-4,714	149	0	149	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	1,438	7	1,431	114	0	114	0	1,545	-1,545	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	50	0	50	958	0	958	0	1,008	-1,008	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	39,310	4,291	35,019	11,881	4,400	7,481	1,925	46,142	-44,217	1,159	1,172	-13	1,730	0	1,730
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	16,465	2,384	14,081	5,880	2,164	3,716	1,061	19,818	-18,757	670	807	-137	1,097	0	1,097
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	22,845	1,907	20,938	6,001	2,236	3,765	864	26,324	-25,460	489	365	124	633	0	633
Finished Aviation Gasoline	140	140	0	77	41	36	23	217	-194	18	0	18	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	554	125	429	250	133	117	100	787	-687	0	127	-127	268	0	268
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8,339	238	8,101	1,419	897	522	24	9,501	-9,477	708	64	644	210	0	210
Kerosene	1,144	93	1,051	144	2	142	0	1,193	-1,193	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	16,916	1,423	15,493	2,983	1,140	1,843	749	18,429	-17,680	136	401	-265	609	0	609
Residual Fuel Oil	3,489	68	3,421	0	555	-555	661	4,381	-3,720	0	0	0	971	117	854
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.															
Feedstock Use	27	0	27	0	8	-8	0	19	-19	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	327	0	327	82	18	64	0	391	-391	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	467	0	467	181	72	109	140	659	-519	0	0	0	74	131	-57
Wax	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	116	0	116	115	0	115	0	231	-231	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	743	88	655	55	168	-113	128	675	-547	0	0	0	29	24	5
Total All Products	79,380	6,357	73,023	25,271	12,125	13,146	24,311	94,123	-89,812	2,170	2,561	-391	3,891	19,857	-15,966

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 25. Production of Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, February 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Residual Fuel Oil	3,390	146	3,536	36	2,276	171	257	2,740	773	6,204	1,956	380	69	9,382	193	8,134	23,985
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	44	38	82	0	72	0	0	72	51	474	289	99	3	916	40	650	1,760
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	1,900	2	1,902	36	448	0	178	662	618	773	1,410	206	3	3,010	49	2,338	7,961
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	1,446	106	1,552	0	1,756	171	79	2,006	104	4,957	257	75	63	5,456	104	5,146	14,264

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, February 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I		Total	PAD District II				Total	PAD District III					Total	PAD		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1		Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.		Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast	
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																	
Refinery	230	44	274	0	116	0	0	116	71	280	57	21	13	442	95	587	1,514
Bulk Terminal	—	—	4,728	—	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	211	0	5	4,997
Total	—	—	5,002	—	—	—	—	169	—	—	—	—	—	653	95	592	6,511
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	2,047	5	2,052	39	611	0	57	707	191	1,336	1,371	116	2	3,016	91	2,133	7,999
Bulk Terminal	—	—	7,500	—	—	—	—	481	—	—	—	—	—	2,263	0	420	10,664
Total	—	—	9,552	—	—	—	—	1,188	—	—	—	—	—	5,279	91	2,553	18,663
Residual Fuel Oil -- Greater than 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	1,193	83	1,276	0	1,442	289	106	1,837	66	3,177	2,129	92	22	5,486	259	4,351	13,209
Bulk Terminal	—	—	9,244	—	—	—	—	1,309	—	—	—	—	—	2,562	0	1,613	14,728
Total	—	—	10,520	—	—	—	—	3,146	—	—	—	—	—	8,048	259	5,964	27,937

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

— Not Applicable

Table 27. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, By Sulfur Content, February 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	III
Residual Fuel Oil	0	68	0	79	476	0	3,410	1,063	643	1,704	0	971
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	4	0	0	743	0	173	570	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	68	0	75	476	0	2,667	1,063	470	1,134	0	971

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, February 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
Arab OPEC				
Algeria	699	0	0	699
Iraq	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	699	0	0	699
Other OPEC				
Ecuador	0	0	117	117
Gabon	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	41	41	82
Iran	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	218	0	0	218
Venezuela	1,364	278	2,396	4,038
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,581	319	2,554	4,455
Other				
Angola	0	305	0	305
Australia	250	0	0	250
Bahamas	735	149	0	884
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Brazil	311	434	0	745
Bruneli	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	475	255	730
Congo	0	348	0	348
Egypt	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	825	825
Netherlands	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	213	3,394	3,607
Norway	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0
Peru	201	68	0	269
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0
Spain	1	0	0	1
Trinidad	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	339	0	339
Virgin Islands	702	1,282	1,706	3,691
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1	342	201	544
Subtotal Other	2,200	3,955	6,381	12,537
Other				
Total Imports	4,480	4,274	8,936	17,691

Less than 500 barrels.

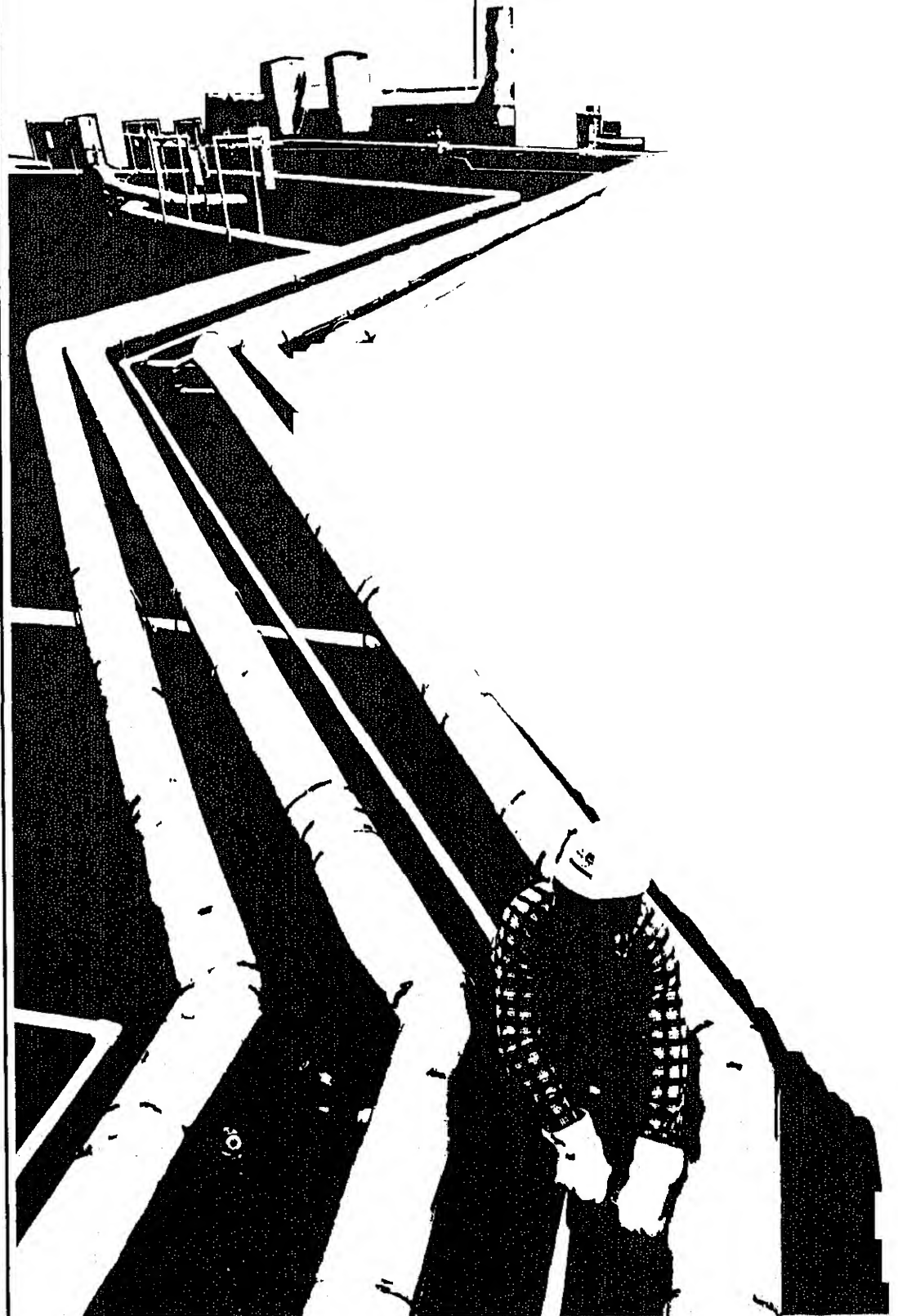
may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
planatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, February 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
PAD District I				
Delaware	4,261	3,868	8,085	16,214
Florida	0	339	80	418
Maine	0	299	883	1,182
Maryland	0	213	720	934
Massachusetts	0	119	82	202
New Jersey	219	149	1,561	1,710
New York	3,761	300	644	1,163
North Carolina	0	1,645	1,848	7,254
Pennsylvania	281	0	267	267
Rhode Island	0	804	548	1,632
South Carolina	0	0	60	60
Vermont	0	0	584	584
Virginia	0	0	0	0
PAD District II				
Illinois	0	194	59	253
Michigan	0	132	0	132
Minnesota	0	62	0	62
North Dakota	0	0	15	15
Ohio	0	0	44	44
PAD District III				
Louisiana	219	0	323	541
Texas	218	0	0	1
PAD District IV				
Montana	0	0	323	540
PAD District V				
Arizona	1	212	6	6
California	0	0	463	676
Hawaii	1	0	0	0
All PAD Districts	4,480	4,274	8,936	17,691

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Glossary



Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}-(\text{CH})_n-\text{OH}$. *Alcohol* includes methanol and ethanol.

Alkylation. A refinery process for chemically combining isoparaffin with olefin hydrocarbons. The product, alkylate, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Deg API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr } 60\text{F}/60\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material, containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short-ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline, Finished. All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Barrels per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed in a twenty-four hour period after making allowances for the following limitations: downstream limitations, environmental constraints, types and grades of inputs, planned and unplanned downtime, and types and grades of products.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions.

Bi-metallic. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g., platinum, rhodium).

Butane. A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_{10} . It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. Butane is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specification for commercial butane.

Isobutane. A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent liquid volume or more isobutane. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent or more normal butane.

Other Butanes. All butanes not included as normal butane or isobutane.

Butane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures consisting exclusively of butane and propane that conform to ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specification for commercial butane-propane mixtures. They are extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_8 , recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. Hydrocracking is an efficient, relatively low temperature process using hydrogen and a catalyst.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A process for treating petroleum fractions (e.g., distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil) and unfinished oils (e.g., naphthas, reformer feeds and heavy gas oil) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen to upgrade their quality.

Catalytic Reforming. The use of controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to effect the rearrangement of certain hydrocarbon molecules without altering their composition appreciably; the conversion of low-octane

gasoline fractions into higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline; also the conversion of naphthas to obtain a more volatile product of higher octane number.

Conventional. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of a metal and a non-metal (e.g., platinum, alumina).

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite coal which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components by heating and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite and oil shale. Drip gas is also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its outer continental shelf as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States.

Delayed Cooking. A process to produce low Conradson carbon gas for catalytic cracking feedstock and for gasoline.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 420 degrees F. at the 10-percent point and 550 degrees F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM

Specification D396 specifies for this grade distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540 degrees and 640 degrees F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a boiling range between 300-575 degrees F. and used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under wide variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specifications D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540-640 degrees F. for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous paraffinic compound (C₂H₆) extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams. "Ethane" includes any products containing 90 percent liquid volume or more ethane.

Ethane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures of ethane and propane in which neither component is 90 percent or more of the liquid volume. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₂H₄) recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Fluid Coking. A thermal process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. Derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. Now supplies distillate-type fuel oils and diesel fuel, also cracked to produce gasoline.

Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. *Imported crude oil burned as fuel* includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane, an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane and isohexane, high-octane gasoline components.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300-550 degrees F., that has a flash point higher than 100 degrees F. by ASTM Method D56, that has a gravity range from 40-46 degrees API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150-175 degrees F. Included are the two classifications recognized by ASTM D-3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil which have properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43 degrees API and a maximum end-point of 625 degrees F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7 degrees API, a 10 percent distillation temperature of 400 degrees F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type; it is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turbo-prop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Propane, propylene, butanes, butylene, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane and/or ethylene, propane and/or propylene, butane and/or butylene, butane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. Excludes still gases used for chemical or rubber manufacture which are reported as a petrochemical feedstock and also excludes liquefied gases ready for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstocks or other uses.

Lubricating Oils. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. *Lubricants* includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include Bright Stock, Neutral, and Other.

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Neutral. A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Other. A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere, e.g., petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, specialty oils and medicinal oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline, Finished. A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122 degrees to 158 degrees F. at the 10-percent point to 365 degrees to 374 degrees F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. *Motor gasoline* includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blend stock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) in which 10 percent or more of the product is alcohol.

Motor Gasoline, Total. Includes finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline, motor gasoline blending components, and gasohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees F., meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials, and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, ethane-propane mix, isobutane, butane, butane-propane mix, isopentane, natural gasoline, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards of finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished

motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, C_5H_{12} , obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices, and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Distillation Capacity. The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, and environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within days.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are *Naphtha-less than 400 degrees F. end-point* and *Other oils-over 400 degrees F. end-point*.

Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. End-Point. A naphtha with an end point of less than 400 degrees F. that is reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. End-Point. Oils with an end point over 400 degrees F. that is reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is five barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This *green* coke may be sold or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, natural gasoline and isopentane, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, liquefied petroleum gases, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400° F. end-point, other oils-over 400° F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas plant liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. *Primary Stocks* excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous paraffinic compound, C₃H₈, which includes all products covered by NGPA Specification for commercial and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D1835. It is used primarily as a fuel and as a petrochemical feedstock.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C₃H₆, recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes.

Residual Fuel Oil. The topped crude of refinery operation which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military

Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Includes imported crude oil to be burned as a fuel.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90 degrees to 220 degrees F. *Special naphthas* includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specifications D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and/or refinery fuel use.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc., are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feed-stock equivalents are included.

Fuel Use. All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Stocks (currently, only crude oil) maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking is used to increase the yield of gasoline obtainable from crude oil.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those included in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique, with its relatively low temperatures, prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy vacuum-still bottoms produced on the primary distillation unit are cracked to increase production of distillate products.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-gallon barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent

crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:

Penetration at 77 degrees F. (D-1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210 degrees F. In Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) (D-88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D-721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D-88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D-721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other + 20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D-88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D-721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and the surrounding waters.

Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PAD Districts

The following are the Bureau of Mines petroleum refining districts which make up the PAD districts:

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

PAD District II

Appalachian #2: The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana—Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

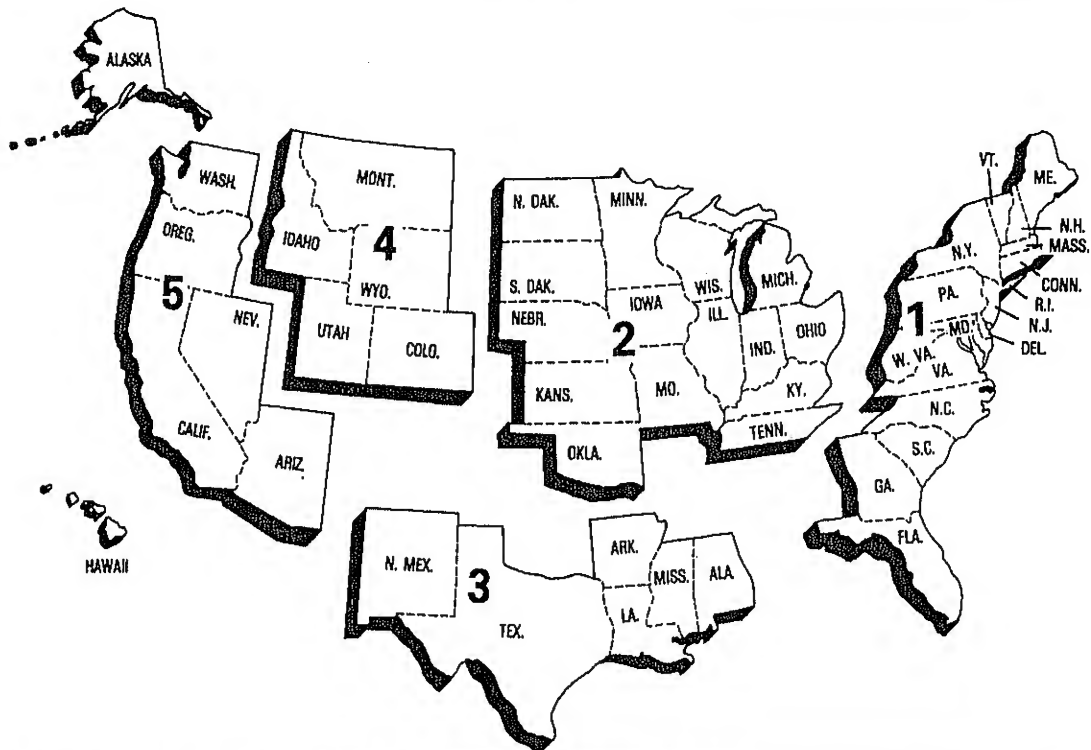
PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

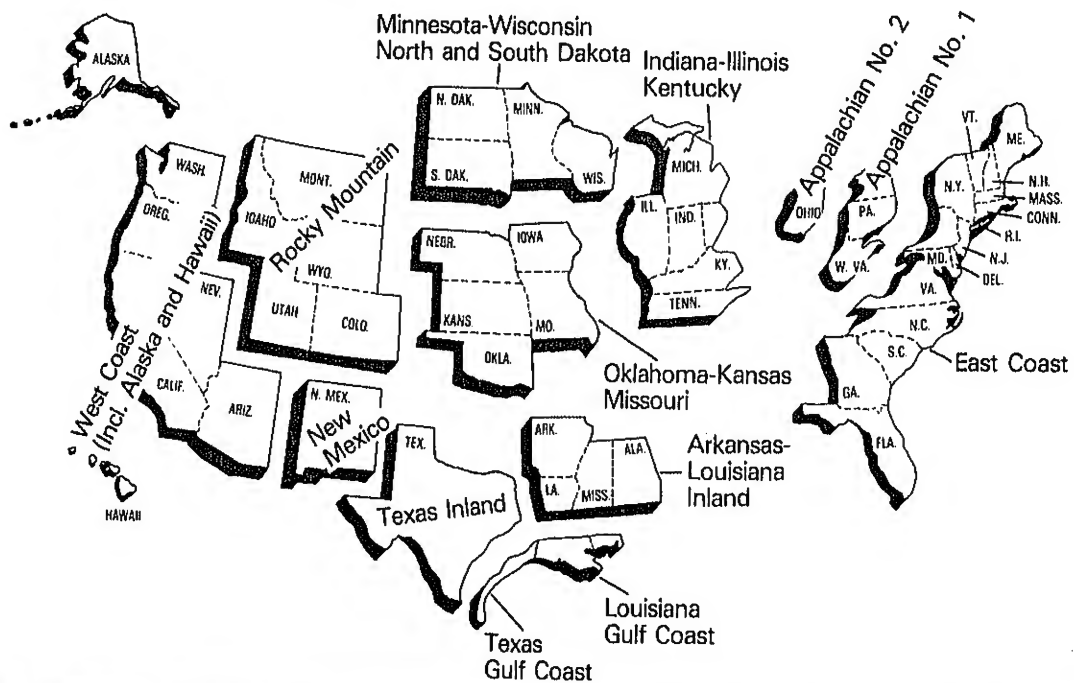
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

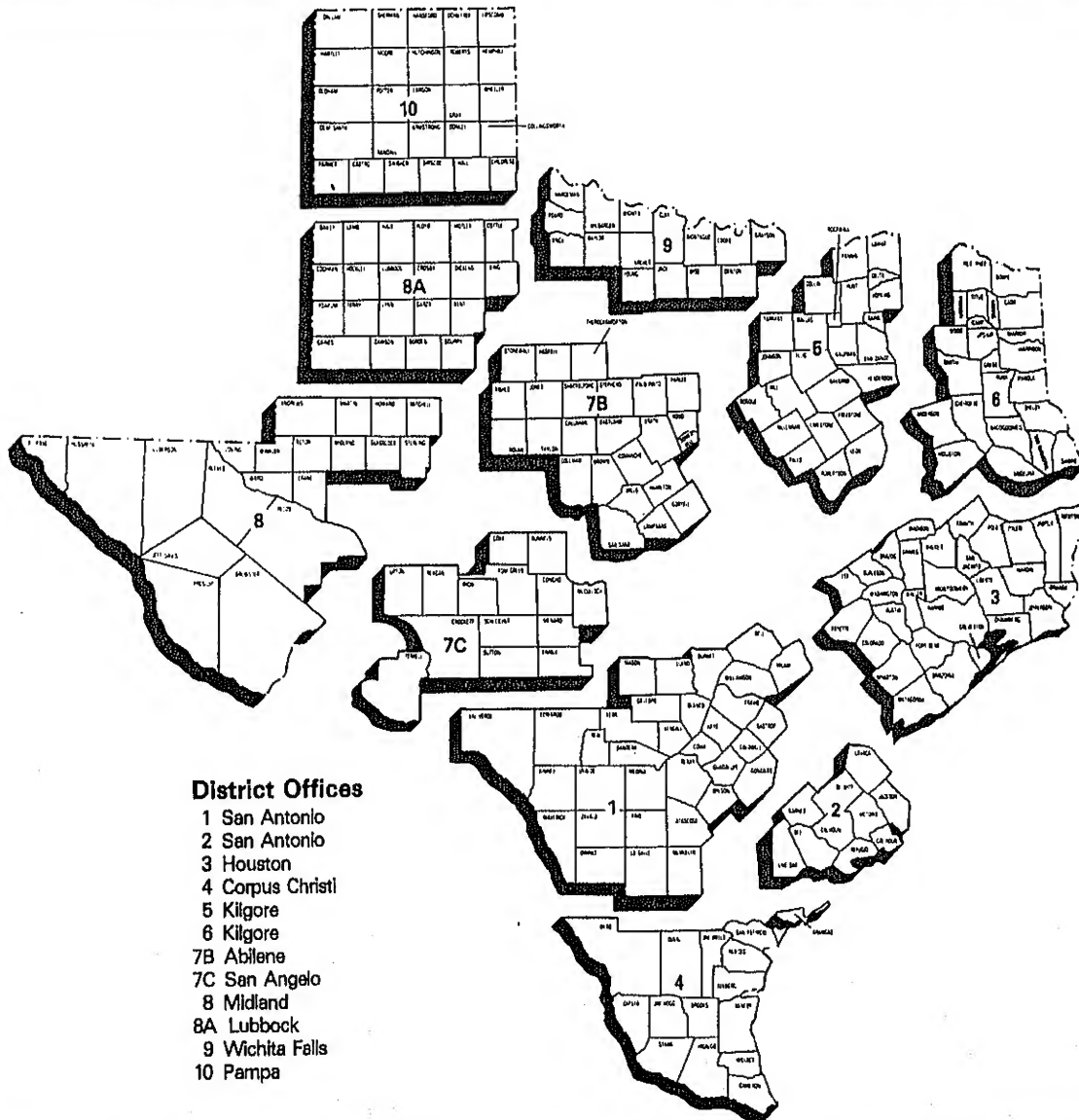
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



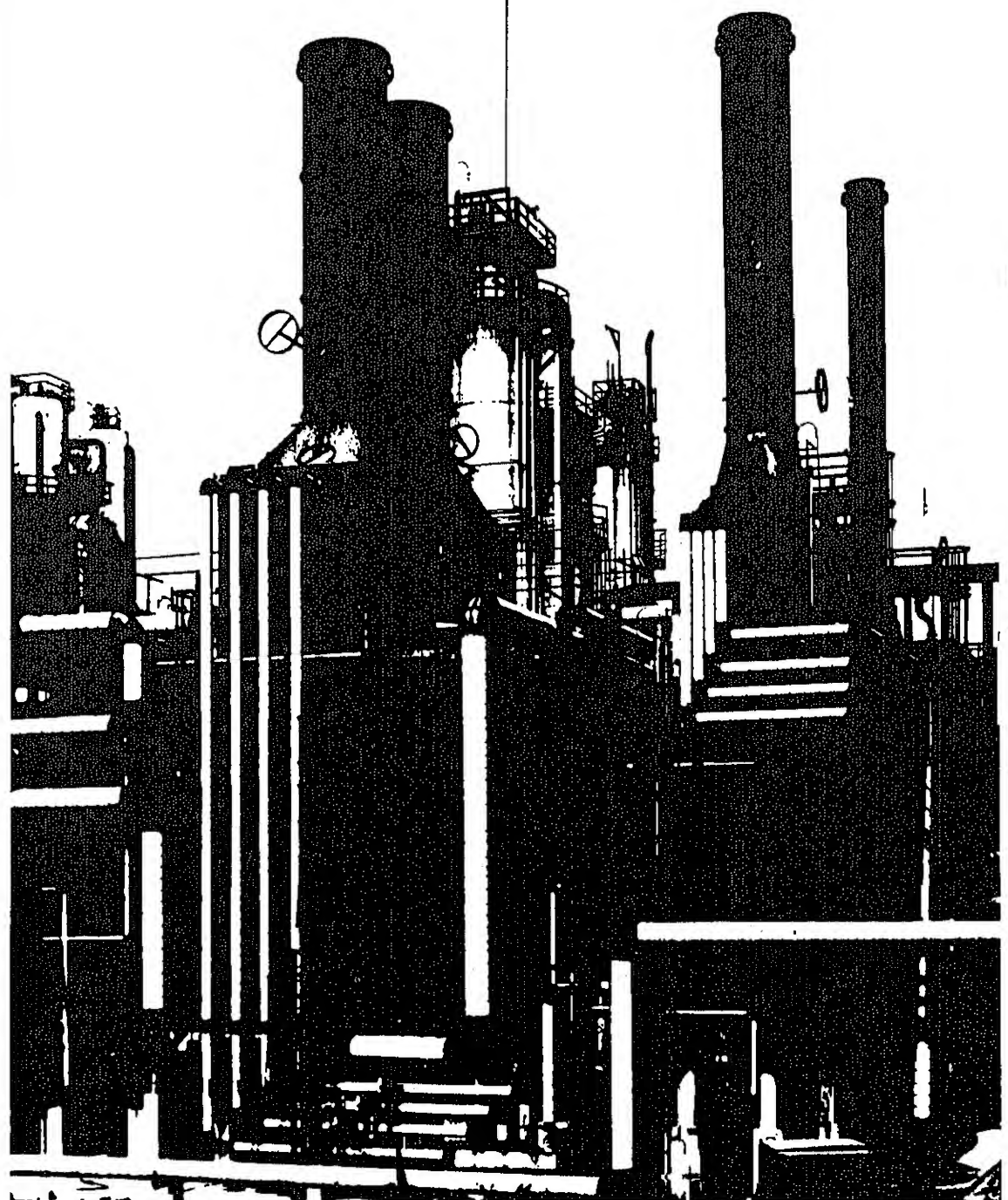
Bureau of Mines Refining Districts



District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas



Explanatory Notes



Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

Beginning in January 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) unified its petroleum supply data collection activities into the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The primary focus of the consolidation has been to revise the weekly and monthly survey reporting forms to assure consistency in form layout, preparation instructions, and definitions. As a result, a new set of survey forms were implemented in January 1983. The following are the new form numbers and their corresponding predecessor forms:

New Form Number	Name	Old Form Number
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report	EIA-161
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-162
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-163
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report	EIA-164
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report	EIA-165
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report	—
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report	EIA-87
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-88
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-89
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report	EIA-90
ERA-60	Monthly Imports Report	ERA-60
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report	FEA-P133-M-0
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report	EIA-64
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report	EIA-170

Forms EIA-800 through 805 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect basic refinery operations and product stock data for major products on a weekly basis. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*

(PSM). A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810-813, 815-817 and ERA-60 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery operations data, refinery, bulk terminal and pipeline stocks data, crude oil and petroleum product imports data and movements of petroleum products and crude oil between PAD Districts data. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the PSM. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained in magnetic tape form from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that are used in the preparation of the PSM. A description of the Census data follows in Note 1.3.

Note 1.1: Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 in response to the Iranian oil crisis. Initially, the published data were taken from the American Petroleum Institute (API) *Weekly Statistical Bulletin*. However, in January 1980 the EIA began to publish weekly statistics from its own surveys, with the exception of imports statistics which the EIA did not begin collecting until June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. On Form EIA-805, a company shipping unfinished oils and finished petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico reports each shipment. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-800: Based on the EIA-810 universe, which includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and

its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum products, and plants that produce finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending. The selected sample size is 215.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe, which includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its territories that have either a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The selected sample size is 93.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 universe, which includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-802 frame. Only those pipeline companies that transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The selected sample size is 65.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe, which consists of crude oil pipeline companies (gathering and trunk pipeline companies) in the United States and its territories, all refining companies, all crude oil producers, all terminal operators, all companies transporting Alaskan Crude Oil by water, and all storers of 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. The selected sample size is 85.

EIA-804: Based on the EIA-814 universe, which includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 65.

EIA-805: Based on the EIA-815 universe, which includes all shippers of unfinished oils and petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico. Four companies report.

Sampling Method

The cut-off method is the sampling procedure used for all weekly surveys except the EIA-802, which uses the monthly universe in its entirety. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sampling, beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers 90 percent of the total for the previous time period for each product published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period closes each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms and terminal operations companies must file by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month (M_t) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_s). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_s). The answer, W_t , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratio multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for unlicensed products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rates

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 95 and 98 percent.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems

were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movements of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and plants that produce finished motor gasoline through the mechanical blending of liquids which are operated or controlled in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 313 respondents report on the EIA-810.

EIA-811: All bulk terminal facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands that (a) have a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or (b) receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline, regardless of ownership of the material. Approximately 328 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All products pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 94 respondents report on the EIA-812.

EIA-813: All crude oil pipeline companies (gathering and trunk pipeline companies), crude oil producers, companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water (in excess of 1,000 barrels), and all storers of crude oil, regardless of ownership, in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 180 respondents report on the EIA-813.

EIA-815: All licensed importers and importers of record shipping petroleum products from Puerto Rico into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Import data from the ERA-60 and EIA-815 are integrated into the import statistics reported in the PSM.

EIA-816: All operators of facilities designed to extract liquid hydrocarbons from natural gas stream (natural gas processing plants) or to separate a hydrocarbon stream into its component products, i.e., propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc. (fractionators). Approximately 990 respondents report on the EIA-816.

EIA-817: All known companies and plants that have custody of crude oil and petroleum products transported by tanker and barge between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal. There are about 50 respondents.

ERA-60: All licensed importers and importers of record importing crude oil and petroleum products into the

United States and Puerto Rico. The respondent universe consisted of approximately 1,100 firms as of July 31, 1982. However, only a selected 250 importers must report each month regardless of import activity. All others must report only for a month in which they actually had imports. The respondent universe for this survey is updated whenever an import license is granted by the Office of Oil Imports of the ERA.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *LP Gas Almanac* for information on facilities or companies going into operation or closing down. These are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Every two to three years an extensive survey study is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-815 and ERA-60 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for nonresponding companies that submitted reports the previous month. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. In the event that the previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested to submit estimates. If necessary, to be followed by submission of actual data. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-815 and 817, and ERA-60 are not imputed.

Response Rates

As of the filing deadline, the response rates of the EIA-810 through EIA-813 respondents is over 90 per-

cent. The response rate for the EIA-816 is over 85 percent and for the EIA-817 it is 98 percent. All companies that have not responded are contacted by telephone. Although data are taken by telephone to expedite processing, a certified submission is still required. Names of companies that fail to file for 2 consecutive months are forwarded for further noncompliance action.

In July 1982, the ERA-60 survey had a response rate of 98 percent by the filing deadline. The universe was 1,100 firms at that time. (Because this is a dynamic survey, the universe is constantly changing.) Standard follow-up of nonrespondents is made to insure that all reports are received, since data are not imputed for nonrespondents. In addition, response is cross-checked with response on the Petroleum Licensing Decrementation System (PLDS), a listing of each month's importers. The response rate is generally 98 to 99 percent by the time the data are first published.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data provide the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA. Export statistics and import data from the Census tapes on liquefied petroleum gases, bonded ships bunkers and military offshore use are published in the *PSM*.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

The import statistics reflect both government and non-government imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. Customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise into the United States from foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions that are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.
2. Shipments from anywhere to U.S. possessions and shipments from U.S. possessions to the United States. (U.S. possessions include Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.)
3. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Imported petroleum is reported as *Imports for Consumption*. Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. With certain exceptions as indicated above, these data generally reflect the total of commodities entered into U.S. consumption channels.

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics (EM-522 and EM-594)

Coverage

The export statistics reflect both government and non-government exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the U.S. Customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) to foreign countries, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise out of the United States to foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions:

1. All shipments from U.S. possessions, regardless of whether the shipments are sent to the United States, to other U.S. possessions, or to foreign countries.
2. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
3. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census primarily from copies of Shipper's Export Declarations. Exporters are required to file Shipper's Export Declarations with Customs officials. The only exceptions are those exporters who have been authorized to submit data directly to the Bureau of Census on magnetic tape, punched cards, or monthly Shipper's Summary Export Declarations.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Field Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Refinery Production of LRGs, ethane, and finished petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. It should also be noted that refineries do not export production of crude oil, natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, or other hydrocarbons.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form ERA-60, *Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico*, and Form EIA-815, *Shipments of Refined Products (Including Unfinished Oils) from Puerto Rico to the United States*. In addition, the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501 and 7505. The most prominent difference between the EIA and Census systems appears in imports of liquefied petroleum gases

(LPG), where the Census data show a much higher level of imports than EIA data. This occurs because the ERA-60 respondent frame was built by monitoring importers of licensed products and LPGs are not licensed products. Therefore, respondents that import only LPGs have not been identified, and do not report these imports to the Department of Energy. Since these importers are required to file form 7501 with the U.S. Customs Service, EIA obtains data on imports of LPGs from Census Tabulation IM-145. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha- and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade and for military offshore use. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the ERA-60 reporting system.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks and an increase in petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks and a reduction in the amount of petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition.

Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports and stock withdrawals or additions. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supplies from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by each of the State conservation agencies, which collect crude oil production values for tax purposes. The U.S. Geological Survey reports the volume of crude oil that is produced offshore in Federally-owned waters. With the exception of ten State conservation agencies, all of these reports are received monthly. After each calendar year, these monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports

from the State conservation agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. The ten States that do not report monthly values are Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Utah, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Monthly values are estimated for these States using the individual linear trends of their historical annual crude oil production values.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by a State agency, a trade association, or an individual field operator.

Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries. Crude oil losses at refineries are reported on Form EIA-810, *Refinery Report*.

Refinery inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

Product supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus re-

finery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported, (2) data were misreported or reported late, (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Stocks of crude oil are also reported weekly on Form EIA-800, *Weekly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-803, *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or stocks held by consumers. Petroleum product stocks are also reported weekly on Form EIA-800, *Weekly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-801, *Weekly Bulk Terminal Report*, and Form EIA-802, *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Notes 1.1 - 1.3.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The graphs displaying monthly stock levels of crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases, and other products provide the user with recent data as well as a summary of data from January through December or from July through June for the most recent 3-year period. This summary takes the form of an *average range* that includes seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The

average range represents the historical pattern; it is not a forecast.

These curves are updated semiannually (on January 1 and July 1), by basing the *average ranges* on a more recent time period. Each 3-year data series is adjusted by dropping the first 6 months and including the most recent 6 months.

For each data series, the monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive. The series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported stock levels. The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only seasonal variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends and irregularities as the original data. For crude oil stocks, the derived seasonal factors are very small relative to crude oil stock levels. Therefore, the seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and other products are derived using monthly data from 1974-1980. For motor gasoline, the seasonal factors are based on monthly data from 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979 and 1980. In 1977, there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks. Monthly stock levels stayed at the same high level for the entire year. In addition, the seasonal patterns in 1973, 1974 and 1977 were not representative of the recent past, and these years were not used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks. Because of these differences in the year-to-year seasonal fluctuation of motor gasoline, the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for crude oil, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and other products is stronger than is the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for motor gasoline.

In some cases, these seasonal patterns do not show a smooth transition from month to month. For example, the June factor for residual fuel oil is slightly less than the May and July values, making a bump in the curve. As there is little difference in the magnitude of these seasonal factors, it is possible that this variation is due to the small number of observations (7 years) and the data variability.

After seasonal factors are derived, the most recent 3-year period (from January through December or from July through June) is deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard error of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The width of the *average range* is twice this standard error.

The upper curve of the *average range* is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard error. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard error.

Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Forms EIA-817 and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, and 804) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the *Summary Statistics* section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level.

Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, Total Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 1 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Imports Gross Excl. SPR), SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted For Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- Crude losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 2.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousands of barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, propane, butane, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. The statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for *Alaska*, *Lower 48 States*, and *Total U.S.* are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.

- Line (5): *SPR Imports* are reported on Survey Form ERA-60.

- Line (12): *Total Other Sources* equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude losses in Table 2.

- Line (14): Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) *Production* equals field production of natural gas liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (15): *NGPL Imports* equals the sum of the Im-

ports of natural gasoline and Isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate Imports In Table 2.

- Line (16): *NGPL Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* is equal to the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and Isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate In Table 2.

- Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

- Line (18): Unfinished oils and gasoline blending components *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, for unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components.

- Line (20): *Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply* equals the field production of same In Table 2.

- Line (21): *Refinery Processing Gain* is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input In Table 2.

- Line (23): *Total Other Liquids* equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

- Line (24): *Total Production of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus Imports of natural gasoline and Isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and Isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus Imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied In Table 2.

- Line (25): *Gross Imports of Refined Products* equals Imports of LPG plus Imports of finished petroleum products In Table 2.

- Line (26): *Exports of Refined Products* equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products In Table 2.

- Line (27): *Net Imports of Refined Products* equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

- Line (28): *Total New Supply of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus Imports of natural gasoline and Isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and Isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus Imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus Imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products In Table 2.

- Line (29): *Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for LPG and finished petroleum products In Table 2.

- Line (30): *Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied In Table 2.

- Lines (31) through (35) equal the respective products supplied In Table 2.

- Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of natural gasoline and Isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, aviation gasoline, naphtha < 400 Deg. F for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils > 400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components and miscellaneous products supplied In Table 2.

- Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied In Table 2.

- The sum of lines (38) and (39), stocks of *Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)* and stocks held by the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, equals ending stocks of crude oil In Table 2. SPR stocks are reported on Form EIA-813.

- Line (43): stocks of *Refined Products*, equals the sum of LPG and finished petroleum product stocks In Table 2.

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